The New-York Times.

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THE UNION.

Monster Mass Meeting of the Loyal Citizens of New-York.

ENTHUSIASTIC UNITY OF SENTIMENT.

PUNGENT RESOLUTIONS.

Speeches by Wm. C. Bryant, Mayor Opdyke, James T. Brady, Judge Daly, D. D. Field, John Van Buren, Henry J. Raymond, Mr. Carter of Ohio, and Others.

Important Letter from Secretary Seward.

Letters from General Burnside, Admiral Paulding, and Others.

Groans for Copperheads and Enthusiasm for the Union.

In pursuance of a call issued by His Honor Mayor Opdyke and other prominent men of the City, an immense meeting of loyal citizens was held last night at Cooper Institute, embracing some four thousand of our loyal citizens who are in favor of sustaining the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, who are faithful to the Union and the Constitution, determined to preserve the integrity of the national laws and national territory and to maintain the power of our flag.

The hour appointed for the gathering was 8 o'clock P. M., but by 7 o'clock the great hall of the Institute was so thoroughly crowded that it became necessary to station Policemen at the doors to prevent even further attempts on the part of thousands present to obtain admission. The platform was patriotically decorated with the American bunting, and the desk for the speakers was appropriately draped with the same beautiful emblem. Perfect order and decorum was kept, though impatience for the commencement of the evening's work induced the frequent calls for "Butler," "Brady," and other favorites with the people.

At about fifteen minutes to eight, Gen. Wetmore descried the venerable Gen. Swift in the audience, and insisted upon his getting upon the platform, when the audience gave the old hero three rousing cheers, and Gen. Wetmore, ever ready upon an emergency, taking the veteran by the arm, advanced to the front of the platform and said:

Fellow-citizens: You do well to cheer this veteran soldier, and will again do so when I tell you that he is our friend Gen. Swift who fought for his country over fifty years ago, and who is here to-night to testify by his presence his devotion to the dear old flag, and his still fervent love for the honor of his country.

Three vociferous cheers followed this announcement, which Gen. Swift acknowledged quietly, and took his seat near the desk.

Gen. Wetmore then introduced the drummer-boy, Robert H. Hendershot, who was one of the heroic "one hundred" who crossed in the face of the sharpshooters at the battle of Fredericksburgh. Gen. Wetmore related the story, familiar to many of our readers, concerning the boy's heroism; he having insisted upon going with his comrades, and, when denied, plunged into the water, caught hold of the stern of the boat, crossed with them, and captured the gun of a rebel. The boy was received by the audience with tumultuous applause, and favored them with a performance upon his drum, with which he had been presented that day.

The hour of meeting having arrived, Gen. Wetmore called the assemblage to order, and said:

GEN. WETMORE'S SPEECH.

Fellow-Citizens: I had hoped that it was to be my privilege to present to you to-night as our presiding officer our honored friend, that eminent public servant, Winfield Scott, [applause,] who had given me his personal assurance that he would be with us to-night. At 7½ o'clock last night he said positively he would come; this morning, at 9½ o'clock, he was quite well, and knew of nothing to prevent his being with us, and even appointed the hour at which I was to call for him. At 7½ to-night I went for him, but found him confined to his bed, suffering from an incipient attack of pleurisy. His physician expressly forbade his leaving his bed, much less his house, and therefore we are without his inspiring presence. The General desired me to express his great regret at being detained from you, and to assure you of his cordial sympathy in the objects of the meeting. He could not have made use of stronger terms than he did when assuring me of his entire support of our action in this matter. Disappointed as we are in this, it became my duty to present to you as a presiding officer His Honor Mayor Opdyke, whose invariable promptitude is a matter of such general recognition, that I am sure some most necessitous emergency must have detained him from us, or, possibly, having reached the outer verge of the great outside crowd, he is unable to penetrate further and will be kept from us. I therefore nominate for President of this meeting William Cullen Bryant. [Applause.]

Mr. Bryant, on assuming the Chair, was received with hearty cheers, and said:

SPEECH OF WM. C. BRYANT.

Fellow-citizens: I am called upon unexpectedly, totally unexpectedly, to preside upon this occasion. I rejoice to see so many of my fellow-citizens present. It is a proof that they are animated by a loyalty beyond all danger of taint or dilution. You will excuse me from addressing you at length, while there are so many distinguished speakers present to utter what is in all of your hearts—sentiments of loyalty and devotion to the Constitution. Allow me to introduce Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, who will now address you.

SPEECH OF REV. DR. HITCHCOCK.

Fellow-citizens of New-York: Fellow-citizens of our once and our still glorious Union, [applause,] I did not feel quite sure that I should be called upon to say anything this evening. I did not at all expect to be called upon to stand first in your presence. Mr. President, if this is not an uprising of the people I have never seen an uprising of the people, and to my dying day I never expect to see one;—[applause;]—an uprising, in my judgment, more grand, because more solemn and more stern, immeasurably more stern and solemn than that uprising of April, 1861. [Applause.] When rebel cannon first opened its roar on Sumter, the people started to their feet in a frenzy of patriotic passion. That earliest passion of the people was like heated lightning. [At this point Mayor Opdyke appeared on the platform, and was greeted with applause.] That earliest passion of the people, as I was saying, was heated lightning on the fair horizon. The present passion of the people, which has been fed by the thought and by the sacrifices of months, is chain lightning overhead, and it will rive this rebellion to its base. [Cheers.] What was then an instinct that this Union must not be dismembered, is now a conviction as deeply rooted in our hearts and as sacred to us as our faith in God. [Applause and cheers.] We regard ourselves as but fulfilling a Divine decree. The people of the continent itself dictates but a single Government to dominate throughout the continent, from the chain of lakes in the North to the Gulf of Mexico and the Isthmus of Panama in the South. [Cheers.] From those lakes northward, the continent slopes to the pole; from those lakes southward, the continent slopes to the Gulf of Mexico; and although we propose no raid on Mexico, we read the finger of destiny dictating the unity of the continent in its Government as in its geography. [Applause.] From those silvery lakes clear down to the Isthmus, there can be but one Government. Suppose we consent to these craven counsels which are crying "peace" when the Lord hath said: "There shall be no peace to the wicked." [Applause.] Peace, with dismemberment, for its immediate price, will entail upon us eternal war and final chaos, strewing the continent with the wreck of all that we have valued in our institutions and our hopes. The continent has also been peopled by substantially one race; two-thirds of the inhabitants of the present States of our Union are Englishmen, in blood;—one-third peopling New England, and one-third peopling the Southern States, furnish the syntax of our history. The other third, under the providence of God, have been gradually distilled into our blood, and this grand amalgam we hail as the new American people of history—as the gift of God to this Continent. [Cheers.] These elements we would altogether -

A Voice—No, we are not Englishmen.

Dr. Hitchcock—I heard some one crying out agains the English.

A Voice—An Irishman, Sir. [Cheers.]

Dr. Hitchcock—My friend, it was not from the loins of the English aristocracy which has set its proud heel on your nation's neck that this Continent has been peopled, but by the middle—the sturdy middle class of England, whose hearts beat true with ours to the music of the Union. [Applause.] There is another England making itself heard in Exeter Hall, making itself felt even in the seat and in the centre of power, and the future of England is in the stout hands and in the sturdy loins of that middle class from whom we derive our descent. [Cheers and cries of "That's so."] We are one people; we have taken Ireland largely, and we are thankful for the contribution. [Applause.] The green island will be represented by the silvery tongue which we shall be glad to hear. [Applause and cheers for Brady.] We are thankfull too, for the honest Teutons who follow Sigel in his career. [Cheers.] These are all no more Englishmen, no more Irishmen, no more Germans, but they themselves bless God that they are Americans. [Cheers.] We recognize a great diversity of material interests, taking all the States of the Union into the account. We find the Atlantic seaboard, by the decree of Providence, dedicated to commerce and manufactures. We find the great, rich Northwest dedicated to corn, which makes strong the heart of man. We find the South dedicated to cotton, sugar and tobacco. These interests are diverse, but in their diversity lies the height of a higher unity. These material interests may all combine and cowork to accomplish unity in our political destiny. [Applause.] Why, then, this mad attempt to break this continent, by breaking the back of the Alleghanies, which God has planted as the indication of His will and purpose concerning us. This chain of mountains has not been wheeled across the continent from East to West, dedicating it to two Governments, but up and down the continent, North and South, binding the continent from the bracing winds of the Arctic to the soft breezes of the tropics. These mountain ranges, running north and south, have opened the continent to the majestic trade of a single people. [Applause.] Why, then, are we divided? The heart of the controversy, when we reach it, is simply this: A death-duel between Democracy, under whose banner the continent was taken and occupied, and aristocracy, which is a most grievous anachronism, out of time in this nineteenth century: out of place on this Democratic Continent—[applause and cheers]—an aristocracy which intensely hates every article in the Democratic creed; an aristocracy which has spit and trampled on the Democratic creed; an aristocracy which, in the presence of its chief expounders, has declared a final war against Democratic ideas and Democratic institutions. Of what this aristocratic sentiment has been born I need not tell you. The Vice-President of the Southern bastard Confederacy—the great high priest and chief apostle of this Luciferian revolt has said: "The corner-stone of our Confederacy is Slavery, as black as ebony, as black as night, as black as hell." [Applause.] The chief objection to the Administration, in its gallant attempt to throttle and utterly put an end to this rebellion, is, that it has proclaimed liberty to the captive. [Prolonged cheers.] I am afraid you are all Abolitionists. [Repeated cheering.] What has the Government done in this matter? It has found this rampant rebellion rushing on the Capital, and striking at the heart of the nation, mounted on black shoulders, and at last it has taken the resolution that this black underpinning shall be knocked out. [Applause.] And with the rebellion on its own honest or dishonest feet as the case may be, shall meet us foot to foot, and eye to eye, and breast to breast, and then it will be known whether twenty millions of Democratic Republicans, standing on this continent, conservated to Democratic Republicanism, shall be a match and an overmatch for eight millions of rebels. [Applause.] The Administration has determined that this issue shall be fairly tried. Military necessity, military wisdom has dictated this measure purely and surely, and shall we not bless God for the opportunity which she has given us to consecrate a magnificent act of holy justice in the name and under the wavings of our starry flag. [Applause.] We strike for our institutions, for the graves of our fathers, for the cradles of our children, and we strike that grander blow for humanity, for man as man. [Cheers.] And now, beneath the auspices of these new measures, the voice of the nation, that war choked almost to silence, bowing to the dust, is pealing across the ocean in clarion tones. The heart of the true England hearing is responding to us. Every true Frenchman, every true German, every true Christian man of Europe is on our side. [Applause.] It seems paltry in us to have misgivings in this eleventh hour. The rebellion is almost quelled. The last blow for our institutions is almost struck, and shall we now be false to ourselves in this final trial? By the memory of our fathers, by our hopes for our children, by our faith in God, the Father of all Mankind, no, *no*, a thousand times NO. [Great applause.]

Gen. Wetmore then read the list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries as follows:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

A. A. Low,
Alex. T. Stewart,
W. F. Havemeyer,
Moses Taylor,
Benj. L. Swan,
B. R. Winthrop,
John A. King,
George Bancroft,
Wm. Whitlock, Jr.
Morris Ketchum,
Robert L. Stuart,
Wm. M. Evarts,
James Boorman,
Samuel E. Low,
Isaac Bell,
Francis Lieber,
Ezra Nye,
George T. Elliott,
James G. King,
George Griswold,
Peter Cooper,
Charles Gould,
Geo. F. Nesbitt,
O. D. F. Grant,
B. H. Hutton,
George T. Adee,
William Barton,
Benj. W. Bonney,
H. W. T. Mali,
Shepard Gandy,
George S. Coe,
Daniel Drew,
Frederic Depeyster,
Adam W. Spies,
R. A. Witthaus,
Henry H. Elliott,
E. D. Stanton,
Charles Butler,
George F. Talman,
S. Kauffman,
W. M. Vermilyea,
Jas. W. Beekman,
Jas. B. Nicholson,
Benj. H. Field,
Pierre Humbert,
A. C. Kingsland,
George Denison,
Lewis B. Woodruff,
Henry B. Stanton,
Charles B. Spicer,
Michael Ulshoeffer,
Townsend Harris,
Joseph Lee,
Cornel. Vanderbilt,
P. B. Forbes,
Lloyd Aspinwall,
Waldo Hutchings,
Augustus Scheil,
Marshall Lefferts,
John E. Develin,
Horace B. Claflin,
A. Vanderpool,
Charles Anthony,
W. C. Wetmore,
John Slade,
George P. Nelson,
Floyd Bailey,
L. Sherwood,
Sinclair Tousey,
John Chadwick.
Pelatiah Perit,
F. B. Cutting,
James Lenox,
Jonathan Sturges,
John A Stevens,
E. Pierrepont,
Denning Duer,
Hamilton Fish,
John J. Cisco,
C. H. Russell,
John C. Green,
Joseph Lawrence,
Samuel Sloan,
R. H. McCurdy,
F. S. Winston,
Nehemiah Knight,
R. D. Lathrop,
W. W. De Forest,
Sam'l Wetmore,
R. L. Kennedy,
S. Cambreleng,
Simeon Draper,
E. E. Morgan,
William Orton,
S. B. Chittenden,
E. D. Smith,
Joseph Ripley,
James B. Murray,
Joseph W. Alsop,
Wm. C. Gilman,
Robert Bayard,
George Irving,
John Jay White,
Hugo Wesendonck,
Jeremiah Burns,
Wm. B. Maclay,
Math. T. Brennan,
Floyd Smith,
Nathaniel Hayden,
Samuel Blatchford,
Rufus F. Andrews,
Chas. W. Sanford,
W. C. H. Waddell,
Ferd. Lawrence,
Abra. R. Van Nest,
John K. Pell,
John Ewen,
Courtland Palmer,
Edward P. Cowles,
A. M. White,
Erastus C. Benedict,
Thos. C. Smith,
Charles Yates,
Samuel Beman,
Wilson G. Hunt,
Leonard W. Jerome,
John A. Lott,
John D. Townsend,
T. G. Churchill,
Wm. A. Darling,
Phillip Tillinghast,
Erastus Goodwin,
James Low,
H. Blake,
S. Hutchinson,
Wm. H. Fogg,
Wm. A. Budd,
Jos. W. Patterson,
Alfred G. Benson,
Josiah S. Bennett.
Luther Bradish,
Royal Phelps,
Chas. H. Marshall,
C. R. Robert,
John D. Wolf,
G. C. Verplanck,
M. O. Roberts,
Wm. B. Astor,
Charles King,
J. J. Phelps,
Shepherd Knapp,
Geo. S. Robbins,
Wm. V. Brady,
J. J. Astor, Jr.
Wm. G. Lambert,
Wm. E. Dodge,
Moses H. Grinnell,
Henry K. Bogert,
H. G. Stebbins,
James L. White,
Hiram Barney,
John Wadsworth,
Aug. C. Richards,
Geo. Cabot Ward,
And'w Carrigan,
Robert T. Haws,
James Benkard,
Morris Franklin,
Saml. T. Skidmore,
Abram Wakeman,
E. C. Cowdin,
Cyrus W. Field,
Edwin Hoyt,
George W. Blunt,
Seth B. Hunt,
Samuel B. Ruggles,
George T. Strong,
C. Astor Bristed,
Wm. F. Blodgett,
B. F. Manierre,
Frank E. Howe,
James R. Whiting,
George Bisbee,
Fred. A. Conkling,
Elijah Fisher,
Jacob S. Westervelt
John B. Borst,
Wm. Mitchell,
Murray Hoffman,
Jas. F. Depeyster,
Abra. W. Cozzens,
Wm. H. Aspinwall,
John McKesson,
Wm. H. Webb,
Henry A. Heiser,
Henry O. Reilly,
John Slosson,
George Law,
Nathl. Jarvis, Jr.
H. A. Smythe,
Wm. B. Taylor,
Wm. H. Mellen,
J. A. Pullen,
Charles Roome,
W. Curtis Noyes,
Wm. W. Stone,
Henry A Heiser,
S. D. W. Bloodgood,
Luther B. Wyman,
C. E. Detmold.

SECRETARIES.

Wm. A Butler,
Ed. C. Bogert,
John H. Draper,
W. L. Ellsworth,
Ethan Allen,
Andrew Warner,
C. H. Ludington,
E. A. Wetmore,
F. G. Swan,
Chas. E. Strong,
Spencer Kirby,
A. M. Palmer,
N. W. Burtis,
F. W. Ballard,
Wm. S. Opdyke,
John Ordonaux,
John Hecksher,
Edward King,
R. A. McCurdy,
John H. Almy,
Wm. P. Lee,
Cephas Brainerd,
C. S. Spencer,
Frank Moore,
W. O. Bourne.

When the name of Mr. A. A. Low was announced, Gen. Wetmore said: "Let us give a fitting reception to the name of the honored merchant who has done so much with his tongue and his purse for the upholding of our Government, and who has suffered so largely recently (alluding to the loss of the *Jacob Bell*,) from the piracy of the rebel Navy." Whereupn the audience gave three cheers, and Mr. Low acknowledged the same, courteously bowing.

Mr. Bryant then said that, as His Honor, Mayor Opdyke had arrived, he would resign the chair in his favor, and, after paying an exceedingly clever compliment to the integrity and ability of the Chief Magistrate, he yielded the place to him, and Mr. Opdyke spoke as follows;

SPEECH OF MAYOR OPDYKE.

Fellow Citizens: I regret exceedingly that my slight delay should have caused an interruption in this meeting. I understood that a distinguished citizen was to preside at this meeting, and when I arrived I found that another distinguished was citizen in the chair, much better fitted to occupy it than myself. I have this excuse to offer for my delay, and that is, that when I reached the entrance of this hall, I found such a dense mass of citizens around the door, that it was utterly impossible for me to penetrate it. It rejoices my heart exceedingly to see the generous response which has been made to the call for this meeting, and without detaining you with any remarks of my own, permit me to introduce to you Mr. James T. Brady.

SPEECH OF JAMES T. BRADY.

He had heard from the speakers who preceded him so many references to this "silver tones" in connection with the Emerald Isle, that, although he had always regarded himself as a native of the City of New-York, he could not avoid some doubt as to where he was really born, and with the self-appreciation of the race from which he was descended, he felt that he might yet be competitor with Homer and have the world divided as to the place of his birth. [Laughter.] He was somewhat disappointed in being deprived of the pleasure and instruction which he had hoped to derive, and which every man, American born or American at heart must always derive, from the presence of him who had been announced to preside over the meeting. Washington Irving had said that it was something to have seen even the dust of Shakespeare; but to every true American heart at this hour it was more grateful and a higher honor to hear the voice and see the form of Gen. Winfield Scott. [Loud applause.] Cato's statue was indeed absent; but Cato lived, and would live on for years. He had hoped to hear also the clarion voice of that great son of Kentucky, Joseph Holt, [loud cheers,] of whom he would say, as the highest compliment he could pay him, that his loyalty was equal to his eloquence; yet he felt that, perhaps, he ought not to regret the great Kentuckian's absence, for those who enjoyed the pleasure of listening to him could feel but little interest in any one who followed. He stood before his fellow-citizens a mortal man of the nineteenth century, with no higher wish or hope than that after his death his grave should be distinguished and remembered by those left behind, as the grave of an American whose country was the United States. [Loud cheers.] The United States was his country, and he could acknowledge no other; its flag was his flag, and he could accept no other; he would have it defended and perpetuated, with no star nor stripe torn from it, but with many of each added to it;—made, by its glorious history and associations, past and present, a pledge that, notwithstanding the gloom which now envelops it, there must be for all American citizens, one country, one Constitution, one destiny. [Applause.] He had just dined with a friend, who had called his attention to a paragraph in a newspaper—and if he named in the same connection things that were grave and things that were humorous, he was but following the general course of humanity—his friend had read to him from the *Express* [hisses and groans, again and again renewed] that the meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute was to be a meeting of Abolitionists, and that Mr. Brady would not be present. [Laughter.] He was present, he thought; but he could hardly realize it; because in the multitude before him, charged with patriotism, there was so much power and promise of great result, that he shrank to insignificance in its presence. [Applause.] He was present at that meeting with delight and pride, [good,] and although he had always been politically opposed to many of the men he saw before him, he thanked God that it was permitted to him, a descendant of a race who had loved this country, better even than its own children had loved it, to be present upon such an occasion, and to say that he was now, as he had always been, in favor of preserving the Union and the Constitution of the United States. [Loud applause.] He had just heard from some one present the word "Yankee." It did not properly apply to him, nor to his Hibernian friend whose dulcet tones had interruped a former speaker, but the people of the South had given that name to all at the North; and although there were some traits in the Yankee character, which he did not particularly admire, yet, remembering the glory which had attached itself to the Yankees of the Revolutionary period, and bearing in mind the struggle of the "Yankees" of to-day for the preservation of their Government, whether Slavery should survive or perish, he was not ashamed to be a Yankee. ["That's the talk."] The first speech he ever made for a candidate for the Presidency was in favor of a Southern man, and from that time onward his sympathies with that section of the Union had been very strong; but if he lived in a house with a friend who should announce to him some day that under no circumstances would he associate with him any longer, he would feel it due to his manliness to tell his friend that he would go somewhere else where he could find suitable company. He had been beset upon the street by gentlemen for some of whom he had great respect, who had expressed their wonder that he should consent to attend a meeting at which many who had always opposed him and his party in politics would be present, and where, perhaps, a spirit of freedom, stronger than any that had entered the nature of him or his political associates, might be exhibited. [Laughter.] He might differ with those who heard him as to the causes, the conduct, and the probable result of the war; but he felt that he would be false to the Irish race from which he had sprung, and to all other considerations of duty, if he did not use his last breath and the last quiver of his lips, in the utterance of a prayer to Heaven to preserve the American Government from all assaults, external and internal. [Good.] At the beginning of the war he had hoped and expected that it would soon be settled,—that the Southern people would put their feet upon the necks of their leaders and insist upon the maintenance of the Union; but he had been disappointed. Those of the South had said, on the contrary, that if a blank sheet of paper and a pen were handed to them to write the terms upon which they would return to the Union, they would not accept the offer; they had thereby declared this to be a war between the North and the South for all ultimate results that could flow from it; and he would spit upon the Northern man who, in such a contest, did not take a position in favor of the North. [Prolonged applause.] He surrendered all inquiries as to who should be Governor, or Senator, or Mayor, of any State or city; for he felt within him that which was the consolation and support, under all privation and persecution, of the Russian serf and the enthusiastic young Hungarian—the consciousness that there was or would be a free government upon earth—he felt that the Government for which so many longed was that under which he was born; and he invoked such curses as God would permit upon the hearts and hands of the men who were attempting to destroy it. [Applause.] Yet, there were such men. [Cries of "Brooks," "Brooks."] Some of his friends (with whom he agreed that there was no necessity for any violation of the Constitution, either by arrests or otherwise,) had complained loudly of the suppression of free speech; but he would like to know when, during the last twenty years, he could have spoken of Southern institutions with safety in the City of Charleston, as a Southerner might speak in New-York even now of the Government of the country. His Massachusetts friends must pardon him if he protested against being so frequently told that Americans were all of the Anglo-Saxon race; for one, he could say that none of those from whom he was descended had belonged to that department of human distribution. He remembered that a Representative of the United States at the Court of St. James had once said that the American people felt more interest in the prosperity of the City of London than in that of the City of New-York. Serious apprehensions were entertained by some persons that England would interfere in the American struggle. He did not fear it. He had prayed that she would interfere. He had said before, and he now repeated it and challenged contradiction, that mad and blind as the rebels were, each division of the Union was stronger in its armed representation than England. At the same time that he spoke thus of the England which exulted over the dissolution of the American Republic, he desired to do full justice to those noble men in England, who, without hope of reward, had advocated and upheld the American cause; and he would despise himself if he could not admire the character of that great man, John Bright. [Prolonged applause.] He had often of late heard the question asked, How is all this to end? and he would endeavor to answer it. He remembered that at a celebration of St. Patrick's Day, at which he was present, Gen. Shields [loud applause] had made the remark that wherever a Yankee located a blacksmith's shop, a tavern or a schoolhouse, he never receded from it; and he warned his Southern friends that if the Yankees should once make their way into Southern territory, put arms into the hands of the negroes, and settle themselves upon the estates of Southern men, it would be a very difficult matter to eject them. Should the South persevere in rebellion, however gallant might be the conduct of her armies in the field, he believed that the inevitable result would be the occupation of her territory by the men of the North.

The next speaker was Hon. David D. Field, who was cordially greeted by the audience, and said:

SPEECH OF HON. D. D. FIELD.

Fellow-Citizens: It was my expectation, as it was my wish, that this meeting should be addressed chiefly by persons whose political affinities were different from those who placed this Administration in power. This, in the main, I am informed, will be so. But there is a common ground on which all can stand, and that a determined purpose to put down this rebellion by force of arms, *and by force of arms alone*. [Tremendous applause.] Other questions may be postponed—such as who is responsible for this war, who got us into it, &c.—but these are questions which can be settled hereafter. At present we have something else to do. [Applause.] There may also be a difference of opinion as to the conduct of the war and the means used for the suppression of the rebellion, but on one question we are all agreed — there is only one way to peace, and that is through grim, victorious war. War is a great calamity, but not the greatest. Turpitude is a greater calamity; dishonor is still greater. War is a necessary, an indispensable evil in certain conditions of society. But peace men ask us, "Will you war on the homes of your Southern brethren—your countrymen?" We are not warring for the destruction of their homes; we war now and always, not for desolation, but to execute the Federal laws, and to assert the Federal supremacy. Take Vicksburgh, for example. There are houses, and markets, and churches, &c., in that city, but over them all frown the implements of war. Why? They have seized and blockaded that noble river purchased by the common blood, sacrifice and treasure of this nation; and your brothers and mine are not allowed to navigate its waters. Therefore I say the Mississippi shall be opened, and we will pass down that river to the sea, if every dwelling, every market and every church in Vicksburgh be laid low. [Great applause.] But they say, "You can't," they are 8,000,000 strong." But we are 23,000,000 strong, and can do it, and we will do it, if we have to drive every rebel into the ocean. [Immense applause.] Another objection is that we have not the financial ability to suppress the rebellion. I say we have and can carry on the war ten times as long as we have already done if necessary. [Applause.]

The speaker here repeated some statistics given him by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, showing that the income from revenue in the coming year would equal $225,000,000, and that if the war were to continue a year longer at the same cost as heretofore, the whole debt of the Government could be easily paid off in twenty years. Mr. Field concluded by saying that as he stood in the Chamber of the House of Representatives the other day, and was gazing at the costs of arms of the various States that adorn the skylight above the Chamber, he could not help thinking the motto of the State of Massachusetts was, of all others, the most appropriate to the present time—"with the sword she seeks peaceful rest." The whole question has now resolved itself into the arbitrament of the sword. By the sword, and by that alone can we conquer a peace. [Tremendous applause.]

Judge Bonney then read the following resolutions, which were severally received with great applause, and adopted by acclamation:

RESOLUTIONS

Resolved, That it is the duty of every citizen to unite in all proper efforts to preserve and perpetuate the Union in accordance with the Constitution.

Resolved, That the conduct of disaffected persons, claiming to be citizens of the United States, yet zealous in their attempts to embarrass and impede the action of the legally constituted authorities, and in the utterance of treasonable sentiments, deserves, and should receive, the condemnation of every loyal citizen.

Resolved, That the loyal people of New-York hereby pledge their fortunes, their influence and their honor, to the support of the national authority in every vigorous and determined effort, by force of arms, on sea or land, to secure a complete and final suppression of the causeless and atrocious insurrection which now desolates our country.

Resolved, That the Army and Navy of the United States owe their undivided allegiance to the Constitution they have sworn to support and defend, and that no soldier or sailor can rightfully hesitate in his obedience to the commands of superiors in rank whose authority is derived from the Government of the nation.

Resolved, That every citizen owes allegiance to the Government, and he who denies its authority, or fails in his duty to uphold the honor of its flag, is an abettor of treason, and should suffer the penalty due to his crime.

Resolved, That this meeting, under solemn convictions of duty, and in a firm reliance on the justice of that Providence which guides and guards Governments and peoples, does hereby resolve itself into a Loyal League of Union Citizens, pledged to an unconditional support of the Government in all its constitutional efforts to suppress the rebellion, and an uncompromising opposition to treason in whatever form it appears.

Resolved, That the Committee of this meeting be the Officers and Committee of the Loyal Union League of the citizens of New-York, and that each person present is a member of the League.

The Mayor, who seemed determined to prove that Mr. Brady is an Irishman, then said: We have been addressed by a Celt of whom the South has made a good Yankee; we will now listen to an Irishman who was born a Yankee:

SPEECH OF JUDGE DALY.

Judge Daly said that the resolutions answered the question uppermost in the minds of all loyal men—what is our duty in this crisis of our country? He proposed to address a few words to that question—what is the duty of Northern men, without distinction of party? Of the men in the North who talk of peace, compromise, concession and an armistice, he said, if they had made up their mind that the war is hopeless, their conduct was consistent; but if they were desirous of preserving the Union, he had little belief in their wisdom, or, if they had wisdom, he had doubt of their nationality. [Applause.] Gold was the barometer, showing the opinion of the world as to the possibility of our success. [Applause.] The doubt was increased with every additional voice of Northern dissent. [Applause.] Our only hope was in the earnest and vigorous prosecution of the war. [Applause.] That had always been his conviction, and everything that had occurred had tended to foster his conviction that our only salvation was in the vigorous prosecution of the war. [Applause.] This was not the time to discuss the modes of prosecuting the war. He spoke for himself. There were greater evils than civil war. Civil war, while it weakens weak nations, strengthens strong ones—instance France and Spain. There is much apprehension of foreign intervention, but the result of the war is a question of time. Advised by the experience of the past, he judged that the result of the war was certain, except in case of foreign intervention. As to the threatened intervention of France, there was no greater encouragement for it than the semblance of disunion in the North. Our greatest bulwark is a united front. [Applause.] He had but one word more. War is a stern teacher. We must all, North and South, learn a lesson from this war. Cato replied to Cæsar, describing the condition of the Roman people, after the conspiracy of Catiline had reared its front—Cato said that the Roman people were so given to the acquisition of wealth as to be indifferent to the examples of virtue. There was no doubt that Cato was right when he said that, under such circumstances, it was no wonder that the State was attacked. He believed that we would learn from the war manliness and virtue. If the Government is not capable, upon whom can we rely? We shall learn not to thrust into high places those of whom the least was known. [Applause.] He spoke of no political party. Why had he, as a public man, been one of the instruments thrown up by the machinery of party? He would state that this was the first time he had ever been in a meeting of a political character, although he disavowed any intention to say that this meeting was of a party character. In conclusion he referred to the noble answer of Blake, when fighting the battles of his country under a Government he did not love, and who said: "It is our duty to stand by the Government under which we live, and fight for its supremacy regardless of our individual views or preferences." [Applause,]

Loud calls were then made for "Van Buren," and upon being introduced, Hon. John Van Buren spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN VAN BUREN.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens: I beg to return you my sincere thanks for the kindness with which you have received me to-night. I received some days since an invitation from several of your respectable gentlemen, with some of whom I have been for some time acquainted, to attend this meeting to-night, and to address those who should be here assembled. I was notified that Gen. Winfield Scott would preside, and I regret to learn that the state of his health, as was somewhat anticipated by the Committee who invited me—that the state of his health has proved to be such that he has been unable to attend. His place, however, is well supplied by the Mayor of your City, who is the presiding officer on this occasion. [Applause.] I was also informed of the resolutions that it was purposed to pass, and the copy of them was inclosed in the invitation I received to address you. I was requested to look at these resolutions, and unless I expressed some dissent I was notified I would be considered as assenting to them and to the use of my name. In looking over the resolutions, it seemed to me, that with some verbal and unimportant corrections, they are perfectly proper to be adopted, and I so stated to the gentlemen who invited me. I saw nothing in the resolutions, in the character of the gentlemen who invited me to attend, in the character or public career of the presiding officer, who is expected to be present, that prevented my cordial participation in the proceedings of the meeting, and I therefore unconditionally accepted. [Applause.] If there is anything, as has often been suggested, beyond this as the object of this meeting, it is unknown to me, and I think it proper to state at the outset the extent to which I have been connected with the originating of the meeting and the extent of the responsibility I propose to assume in coming here with you to-night. I came in while Mr. Brady was speaking, and derived the greatest pleasure and satisfaction from his remarks, and there was nothing in the remarks of the gentlemen who followed him that would cause me any uneasiness. I have, therefore, every reason to believe that our proceedings to-night thus far are acceptable, and I hope they will be such as will promote the cause of the country which we all claim to have at heart. Now, you will allow me to state with a little particularity what has been my position in reference to the questions that have been agitated before the people three or four months, but I think that although I have an alarming amount of papers here, (laughter,) what I have to say will consume a reasonable amount of your time. In the outset I desire to call your attention to the position I assumed here on the 13th of October last, when we were about to enter upon a political campaign such as the Constitution and laws authorize previous to the regular election in November of each year. Two candidates had been nominated for Governor. One was Mr. Wadsworth, and the other Mr. Seymour; the friends of Mr. Seymour assembled here to ratify his nomination, and to take such measures as he deemed expedient to promote his election. I was invited to be present and address them—for three years previous I had never anywhere addressed my fellow-citizens, as during that time my health had been such as to preclude the possibility of my doing so; on that occasion I took the liberty of stating what were the views that I entertained in reference to the condition of the country. I said that in entering into this controversy, there were a great many who, I had no doubt, would agree with me in being governed solely by one consideration in following out whatever could be done for a vigorous prosecution of this war. As to the thing that should be done at this election, if I believed—and I said so with entire truth and sincerity—if I believed that by voting for Wadsworth I should contribute to the success of our arms, and bring about in this country an honorable peace, I should vote for Mr. Wadsworth for Governor without hesitation; but it was because I did not so believe, because I was entirely confident that such a course would not be advantageous to the country and would not bring about an honorable peace, which is the legitimate object of the war, that I should support Mr. Seymour. I also said on that occasion in speaking of the advantages of supporting Mr. Seymour, that my object was to sustain the President as far as justice will authorize and sustain him in every fair Governmental measure that he may adopt for the purpose of carrying on the war, or to uphold the Government. I said that it was our purpose to stand by the Union and the Constitution and to stand by Mr. Lincoln as far as he would let us, and to stand by McClellan, whether he would let us or not. [Mingled applause, hisses and great confusion.] Now, in conclusion—[renewed hisses and applause]—I am only repeating to you what I said on the 13th of October. [Cries of "Go on."] I said, protract this contest to the next Presidential election, no matter what is the result, this country will be irretrievably swamped long before we reach the 4th of March, 1865. It must be done sooner—the result must be achieved under Lincoln; it must be achieved by carrying vigor to him in resisting what I may say will, unless defeated, result disastrously to us. It will be observed that then I stated, that party organization had ceased to be of any practical importance; that the sole inquiry, in my judgment, was how should we best carry on the war—[a voice, "That's so"]—and that I would be governed entirely in that canvass by that single consideration. [Applause.] What I then said I repeated in various portions of the State after the 13th of October, and until the very day of the election. Gov. Seymour was present on this stand at the time I spoke. He was with me in Brooklyn, in Rochester and in Buffalo, and the single complaint his friends made, as far as I understood, was that I fell far short in my support of the war and the vigorous and determined support that Mr. Seymour expressed his resolution to give to it under all circumstances. [Applause.] The election came and passed, and it is no part of our province or purpose to consider the particular result, except to say that the people of the State of New-York, after a very active canvass, were about equally divided, for to speak of a majority of a few thousand in a canvass in a poll of six hundred odd thousand, is simply to say that they were about equally divided, and the same was true of the States of Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania; the majority in these great Central States was trifling, and to-day, to-night, while we are here, the people of these great central and controlling portions of these United States may very properly be regarded as about evenly divided between the two parties that were organized at the last canvass, and the future results will depend, in my humble judgment, a great deal more upon future conduct of individuals than upon anything that has transpired in the past. [Applause.] Now we have passed through the election. There is no election in this State till next Autumn. We are assembled on the 6th of March to determine, not what New-Hampshire shall do, not what Connecticut shall do, but what the people of the City of New-York and of this State shall do. And there being no election pending, I hold it to be entirely preposterous to assume that people who differed during the last canvass in this State, may not unite a few minutes together and tell what we think will be the end of this war—unite cordially in such measures as may be necessary to put down rebellion that has no shadow of justification. [Applause.] Under such circumstances I have been called upon by a Committee of highly respectable gentlemen to redeem the pledges made in the campaign, in the very place where I now stand. And if I was in truth, as I then declared I was, in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and if I did truly believe that the interest of the country far transcended in importance any political or party organization that was in existence, now to come forward and say so in common with those who belonged to a different political party. [Applause.] Such being the fact, I have no hesitation in saying that I cordially agree to the resolutions that have been adopted. [Applause.] I am for the vigorous prosecution of the war. [Applause.] I am for the prosecution of the war until this rebellion is wholly overthrown. [Applause.] I am for destroying the usurped Government that has been set up over the Southern States, and this thing that calls itself a Confederate Government, and until that is done, I hold that all propositions for peace are entirely preposterous and absurd. [Applause.] Now being for the war I am necessarily with everybody that is for the war, and being opposed to peace I am necessarily opposed to everybody that is for peace. [Applause. [A Voice—"How about the wayward sisters." Great laughter.]

Mr. Van Buren—I will tell you about that, by-and-by. Now, how did the war begin? Without stopping to discuss disputed propositions—that would be of no avail—there is no doubt that there has been, for a great length of time, a large number of politicians in the South who have been determined to extend Slavery to the free territory of the United States. They endeavored to use the organization of the Democratic party for that purpose, and, in 1848, they assumed such a position in regard to it, as to force what I considered the regular Democracy of the State of New-York out of the Democratic party. [Applause.] The elections of '48, and '52, and '56 came to pass. The election of 1860 was the next that transpired, and, in the meantime, this disposition was manifested by various efforts to force Slavery into Kansas, and other measures that it is not necessary now to discuss, and to which I was always opposed. In 1860, in the Democratic Convention, they declared that the platform of the Convention should contain a recognition of the legality of Slavery in all the territories of the United States, and they declared in addition that Slavery should be protected by the General Government in all the territories belonging to the Union. The Democracy of the North refused to agree to that, and the Convention broke up. It reassembled at Baltimore, and again broke up, and the election of 1860 came on, the Southern men having a candidate of their own, and the Northern and Western Democracy supporting Mr. Douglas, and a large number of gentlemen supporting Mr. Lincoln, resulting in the election of Mr. Lincoln. [Applause.] In that contest I took no part. I voted, but I did nothing more. No man ever heard me, in public or in public or in private, express any opinion in regard to it, except when the election came off. I deposited my vote in opposition to Mr. Lincoln. [Voices—"Good."] After that election, Congress assembled. Mr. Lincoln's Message declared in the fullest manner his unwillingness to interfere with Slavery in the States. It recognized, in the fullest extent the right of the different States to have Slavery if they chose, and his entire indisposition to interfere with it, notwithstanding that, several States seceded from the Union as they said. They held a convention, and resolved themselves out. Their representatives abondoned their seats in Congress, although they had control of the Senate, and House of Representatives, and the Supreme Court of the United States, they retired from the Congress of the United States. The went further and set up a Government of their own, or said they did. Now you all remember the debates between Webster and Hayne upon that subject, of the right to secede from the Union. Mr. Webster told Hayne what has since proven true—that that was mere rebellion, and when they put it in operation, they would see that in order to carry out what they assumed to be the right of peaceful secession and nullification, they must use force and be met by force, and the law of bayonets must decide the controversy. [Applause.] This occured. They assumed to set up a Government under the right which they claimed to destroy the Union. They formed a Congress and elected a President. But they were not content with this. They seized the property of the United States—they seized its forts, its s its treasure. They fired upon the flag of the Un States at Fort Sumter and claimed the right to exe the power of a sovereign Government. Now, will bear in mind—every fair-minded man i United States will bear in mind—that up to this ment not one hair of their heads had been in No right of any Southern man had been inva History will record that the world never witness rebellion against a governmental authority bef where the rebels could not lay their finger up a thing to show that either their property, the liberty, or their rights had been, in the slighte particular, invaded. [Great applause.] This being the fact, the City of New-York sent forth 80,000 men to quell this rebellion. Her capitalists advanced $300,000,000 to put down this rebellion. The State of New-York sent 200,000 men, and I am to argue, in the face of these facts and the past history of this contest, that the rebellion is atrociously unjust, and that the war in which we have engaged with the South is rightfully prosecuted by us in vindication of the Constitution and the Union. [Applause.] Now, what is the condition of this contest? They were not satisfied with what I have detailed, but they announced they were going to establish a Republic, the corner stone of which should be Slavery, and they are now engaged in that task, in endeavoring to establish a Republic on this continent in 1863, the corner stone of which shall be Slavery. Now, I went to Herkimer in 1848 to lay a corner stone, but it was not this. [Laughter.] It was as much unlike this as anything you can possibly imagine, and it adds no additional attractions to the contest, as far as I am concerned, that they should avow this object in prosecuting the war. It is now a contest forced upon the non-slaveholding and loyal slaveholding States, by those who are endeavoring to build up a republic based on Slavery. *To prostrate a rebellion that has that object in view, I am willing to devote any means, any time, any exertions within my power, during the rest of my life.* [Applause and three cheers.] Now let us see whether there is anything worth considering in what is suggested by those who dissent from us, and are unwilling to prosecute this war. The measures that have been recently adopted by Congress are so lately adopted, that it becomes any man who is careful what he says, to be guarded in speaking of them. The President issued two Proclamations—both of them, as I have frequently stated, I disapproved. He issued both before I spoke on the 13th of October and before Gov. Seymour spoke. Neither of us saw anything in them which prevented us from favoring a vigorous prosecution of the war. If there was nothing, then it is certain that there is nothing now. [Applause.] The bill, which has excited the sensibility of several gentlemen who have spoken in New-Jersey, and at a certain hall in this City, [hisses,] was a bill which gives extraordinary powers over the purse and the sword to the President of the United States. They are bills which seek to protect by indemnity the President and those connected with him from arrest. They are opposed to another bill, as I understand, which has become the law, which authorizes the President, in his discretion, to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. [Applause.] I will state now, as briefly as I can, what are my views in regard to this. In the first place, as to the bill which gives the President the enormous power over the sword and the purse, I agree that it makes him almost a dictator. I agree that it is a very great stretch of power.

A Voice—He ought to have it.

I argue that unless there may be a necessity for it, it should not be done. Everybody knows that in prosecuting a war under a Republican Government, which consists of several States, the great apprehension is that there may not be unity on the part of the States sufficient to impart energy to the executive heads. What was predicated as one of the grounds upon which our system of government would fail. I call the attention of my Democratic friends to this, because there seems to be particular solicitude about them now. [Laughter.] The President was given the power of the purse and the sword in 1839, when Great Britain had directed forcible possession to be taken of a portion of the State of Maine, and Sir John Harvey had moved troops of Great Britain into that territory to hold it. The Governor of the State of Maine met this action by moving Maine troops on to the same territory. The President of the United States called the attention of Congress to it, and left it to their own wisdom what ought to be done. Now I hold in my hand a copy of the bill that they passed upon that occasion, in 1839. I will state to you the substance of the various sections, without detaining you at this late hour by reading the bill. The first section puts the whole naval and military force of the United States, and the militia, at the disposal of the President. [Applause.] The second declares that the militia, when called out, shall be compelled to serve six months. The third gives the President power to call out 50,000 volunteers. In those days when our army had never reached 8,000 men, it was a weighty matter to call out 50,000 men, and was regarded as an enormous authority. [Laughter.] The fourth section gives the President power to complete and employ all the armed vessels of the United States—thus putting the whole army and navy of the United States at his disposal. [Applause.] The fifth section appropriates $10,000,000 to carry into effect the provisions of this act. In those days ten millions of dollars was a great deal of money. [Laughter.] The sixth section appropriates $18,000 to send a special Minister to Great Britain. The seventh section authorizes him to expend a million of dollars in finishing the fortifications upon our seaboard, and building them. The eighth section directs that the militia and volunteers, when called out, shall be portions of the army of the United States. Now how do you suppose that bill passed? It put the whole purse and sword into the absolute power of the President of the United States. Clay, Webster and Calhoun—men perhaps inferior to the solons of our day [laughter] were members of the Senate. The bill passed the Senate, and these three statesmen—although all violently opposed personally and politically to the then President of the United States—voted for the bill, and it passed the Senate unanimously. [Applause.] It passed the House of Representatives, after a full discussion, by a vote of 201 to 6, and the leader of that six was Henry A. Wise, [hisses,] the bold Brigadier who distinguished himself so greatly at Nags Head, [laughter,] while his brigade was fighting and his son dying. [Applause.]

Now let us see whether the Democracy of our day was alarmed at this union of the purse and the sword, and, in the first place, let us see how the the political opponents of the Administration treated it. Gov. Seward was then Governor of the State of New-York, having been elected in 1838, and a political opponent of the President. On the 7th of March he communicated this act to the Legislature, with a most praiseworthy message, concluding thus: "I respectfully call your attention to this subject, with the expectation that an expression on our part of concurrence in the policy of the General Government will contribute to avert the calamities of war and cause a speedy and honorable adjustment of the difficulties between this country and Great Britain." Mr. Isaac L. Varian, was then Chairman of the Democratic General Committee, and Mr. Elijah F. Purdy was one of the Secretaries. They called a meeting of the Democrats of this City, and over that meeting Mr. Holmes presided, and for Vice-Presidents were men whose names, when read to any Democrat, will bring back associations of great interest, and perhaps of some sadness, unless he supposes that the prominent Democrats in the City now are more respectable than those whose names I will read. The Vice-Presidents were Henry Yates, Walter Bowne, Samuel Tappan, Myndert Van Schaick, Gideon Tucker, Abraham Van Nest; and they resolved, not that there was danger in the union of the purse and the sword—not that it was a usurpation—but that it was a prompt and patriotic measure on the part of the House of Representatives. [Loud Cheers.] Let us see how it was received by the electors. It was on the 2d and 3d days of March, as I have stated to you. The election in New-Hampshire came on then, as it will now within a few days, after the adjournment of Congress; and New-Hampshire, which had been somewhat equally divided, gave 7,000 majority for the Democratic ticket. I shall be pleased if my Democratic friends find it gives a large majority now. [Cheers and laughter.] The City of New-York, by a defection of the conservative portion of the Democracy, had been thrown into the hands of what was then called the Whigs. The City election almost immediately followed, and the City was recovered. Isaac L. Varian was elected Mayor by a thousand

Continued on Eighth Page

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Arabia at Halifax.

Reported Battle Between the Alabama and an Unknown Vessel.

THE RESULT UNKNOWN.

Immense Emancipation Demonstrations in England.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The Course of Russia Denounced by Earl Russell.

Significant Action of the French Government.

HALIFAX, Friday, March 6.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool at 10½ o'clock on the morning of the 21st, *via* Queenstown on the 22d ult., arrived at this port at 5 o'clock this morning.

The dates per the *Arabia* are two days later than those already received.

The *Arabia* has 53 passengers for Boston.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 19th ult.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 20th ult.

The steamship *Norwegian*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the evening of the 20th ult.

The steamship *Australasian*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 21st ult.

REPORTED NAVAL BATTLE.

SUPPOSED CONTEST BETWEEN THE ALABAMA AND AN UNKNOWN VESSEL.

The Captain of an English steamer, arrived at Gibraltar, writes as follows:

"On the 8th of February, I believe, I passed the '290' or *Alabama*—or, at any rate, a supicious vessel very like her; she was steering south. On the 10th, I heard reports and saw the flashes of guns; I also saw the bursting of shells. I was distant about five miles. It was evidently a contest between two ships. I first saw the flashes of the guns at 8 P. M., and from 10 to 11.30 P. M. the fighting was very heavy, and the exchange of shot rapid. As I could not see the vessels, I cannot give any further information."

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

THE EMANCIPATION MOVEMENT.

The Secretary of the Emancipation Society replies to insinuations in the London *Times* by saying that no letter or telegram was received from Lord BROUGHAM imploring the Society not to present their address to Minister ADAMS.

There was an imposing demonstration at the Amphithreatre, Liverpool, on the 19th ult., in support of the Emancipation Proclamation of President LINCOLN.

The Liverpool *Post* says that a more unanimous meeting was never witnessed on any question on which public opinion has been at all divided, and the hearty demonstrations of the vast concourse were all the more massive and valuable, from the fact that there was nothing in the least degree sensational or *ad captandum* in the speeches.

Resolutions applauding the course of President LINCOLN on the Slavery question, and the address to be presented through Minister ADAMS, were adopted.

The Address tenders respectful sympathy in regard to those measures of Mr. LINCOLN's Government which have denationalized Slavery and are intended to destroy it.

A few malcontents created considerable uproar and confusion toward the conclusion of the meeting, but with this exception, everything passed off very happily.

On the same evening, and for the same object, a meeting was held at Carlisle, and a similar series of resolutions was carried with enthusiasm, and almost unanimously.

The conduct of the Lord Mayor of London, in feting Mr. MASON, the Minister of the Confederate Government, was strongly reprobated.

FOWELL BUXTON, in a letter to the London *Times*, reiterates his detestation of Slavery, but says that he cannot indorse Mr. LINCOLN's emancipation scheme, as it contemplates an insurrection of the negroes and untold misery.

The *Times* editorially quotes long extracts from the New-York correspondence of the *Morning Herald*, to show that even Union Americans give expression to much stronger views than any it ever advanced.

THE REPORTED REBEL LOAN.

The London *Times* goes further into a Confederate loan, and says that the contract for it had reached Paris, having been ratified by the Confederate House of Representatives, while the ratification of the Senate was expected by the next mail.

The loan is for three millions sterling, at 7 per cent., exchangeable for cotton at any time within six months after the declaration of peace.

Cotton is also to be delivered during the war in the interior, and after peace has been proclaimed at any port, at the rate of 6d. for New-Orleans Middling.

The bonds of the Confederate States, not converted into cotton, are redeemable at par during twenty years, by half yearly drawings, at the price at which the bonds are not transferred.

The London *Morning Herald* says that the above reports are rather premature.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

THE SUBJECT IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords on the 19th, the affairs of Poland were debated.

Earl RUSSELL said the papers could not be produced at present. But he sketched the course of events, and condemned the Russian conscription measures as most unjust and imprudent. He said Austria had declared her intention to be perfectly neutral; but Prussia had to a certain extent sided with Russia. The future course of England was a matter of serious deliberation.

In the Commons, Lord PALMERSTON said the only agreement the Government knew of between Russia and Prussia, was one by which the troops of one party should be allowed to pursue insurgents into the territory of the other.

ACTION OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

A Cabinet Council had been held in Paris on Polish affairs, at which the Minister of Foreign Affairs was directed to write a dispatch to Prussia, expressing the great dissatisfaction of France at the intervention of Prussia in the affairs of Poland.

There are strong evidences of French sympathy with the Poles.

LATEST NEWS FROM POLAND.

The insurgents had captured Konin. The Russian garrison, it is reported, were surprised and dispersed.

The Russians attacked Staszow, but were repulsed.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 21—P. M.

The *Constitutionnel* says that the intervention of Prussia in Poland has rendered it a European question, and hopes that the test of a European Convention will dissipate existing apprehensions.

BERLIN, Thursday, Feb. 19.

Letters from Warsaw of Tuesday last, received here, say:

An order received here by the Chief of the Revolutionary Committee at Warsaw, has been published here. The Chief forbids workmen to leave their workshops and students under 18 years of age to quit the schools, and cautions the inhabitants of the city against making demonstrations. When the moment for insurrection in Warsaw shall have arrived the inhabitants will be solemnly exhorted to unite for its success. For the present tranquillity is required at Warsaw.

The Chief has also addressed an official communication to the Prussian Consul in the Polish Capital, reproaching him with displaying zeal in the Russian interest, and with assuming a hostile attitude toward the insurgents.

The Chief concludes by expressing a hope that the Consul will pursue a more equitable course in future to save the National Government the necessity of taking energetic measures against him.

BERLIN, Saturday, Feb. 21.

The proposition of the Liberals for Prussian neutrality in Poland was agreed to by the Chamber of Deputies almost unanimously. No Ministers nor Royal Commissioners were present, nor did the Government send in any communication.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 19th, Lord PALMERSTON introduced a resolution making provision for the Prince of Wales. He explained that the Prince's income from the Duchy of Cornwall, &c., was 60,000 pounds sterling per annum; and it was proposed to raise this to £100,000, with an additional £10,000 for the Princess of Wales.

The proposition passed unanimously. The London journals all approve the vote as moderate and judicious.

The Corporation of London has voted £10,000, sterling for a present to the Princess ALEXANDRINA.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Mr. GLADSTONE, in reply to Mr. BAXTER, promised to produce the correspondence between the Government and the Atlantic Mail Company, regarding the Galway contract. There had been no proposal on the part of the Company to make, not Galway, but Liverpool, or some other English port, the point of departure; but a letter had been received from Mr. INMAN, which stated that the Company contemplated nothing of the kind.

Sir L. POLK called attention to the distress in Lancashire, and moved for a Royal Commission to consider the best mode of obtaining a permanent supply of cotton.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON opposed the motion, believing it better to leave the matter to private enterprize. The motion was withdrawn.

The Army estimates published show a net increase of £1.130,000, the total vote being £15,000,000 sterling. The number of troops is reduced by about 4,000.

The Pneumatic Dispatch Company had made a commencement by forwarding mail bags through their tubes in London.

It was reported that Prince ALFRED was progressing favorably at Malta.

FRANCE.

It was rumored that M. FOULD had tendered his resignation as Minister of Finance. Funds declined one-half in consequence. Rentes, 69f.60c.

TURKEY.

It is reported that a considerable movement, under Prince KANDERBEG, supported by a numerous body of Garibaldians, will commence shortly in Albania, where the Turks are concentrating 30,000 men.

INDIA.

The Bombay mails of Jan. 18, and Calcutta mails of Jan. 19, had arrived in England. News unimportant. Commercial intelligence anticipated.

LATEST NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, Feb. 22.

The steamship *Great Eastern* was safely placed on the gridiron constructed for her in the Mersey.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 21.

The Rentes opened to-day on the Bourse at 69f, 50c.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 21—Evening.

The health of Prince ALFRED continues to improve.

A Cabinet Council was held this afternoon.

The country Volunteer Corps are to take part in the metropolitan reception to the Princess ALEXANDRINA.

The Board of Trade returns are published, and show the following: The exports for 1862 show a decrease of £1,000,000 as compared with 1861, and of £1,750,000 as compared with 1860. The figures are as follows: Exports for 1860, £135,891,000; for 1861, £125,102,000, and for 1862, £124,137,000.

MADRID, Saturday, Feb. 21.

Fresh resignations continue to be tendered among the officers of the Marine.

It is stated that the Government will create a Spanish Consulate at Warsaw.

The Bank of Spain has raised its rate of discount to seven per cent.

Commercial News by the Arabia.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 21.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester represent the market firm and tending upward.

BREADSTUFFS.—Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and Bigland, Aytha & Co. report: Flour very dull. Wheat quiet and nominal; Red Western, 9s.@9s. 8d.; Red Southern, 9s. 6d.@9s. 11d. Corn dull, and 3d.@6d. lower; Mixed, 29s.@29s. 3d.

PROVISIONS.

The same authorities reports: BEEF irregular, and tendency downward. PORK quiet but steady. BACON steady and unchanged. LARD steady. TALLOW steady.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes firm; Pots 31s. 6d.; Pearls 30s. 6d. Resin dull at 26s. Spirits Turpentine nominal at 120s. Petroleum dull at 15s. Sugar heavy. Coffee quiet. Rice firm. Linseed buoyant, and still advancing. Linseed Oil steady at 44s. 6d.@45s. Sperm Oil, small sales at £90.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The reduction by the Bank of England of its minimum rate of discount, had no effect on the funds, the movement being generally anticipated. Consols, sympathizing with the Paris Bourse, declined a ⅛ on the 20th of February, under the rumors of M. FOULD's resignation of the Ministry of Finance. Money was in limited demand.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING's Circular reports: BREADSTUFFS tending downward. IRON steady. SUGAR quiet, but steady. COFFEE firm. RICE steady and quiet. TEA inactive. TALLOW quiet, at 44s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE nominal, at 110s. LINSEED OIL easier; sales at 44s. SPERM OIL still declining; sales at £86. PETROLEUM very dull, and nominal at 18s.

GRAVES & TODD report: PROVISIONS quiet, but steady. PORK firmer. RESIN quiet, but steady. CORN easier.

Consols closed on Friday at 92⅝@92¾ for money. American Securities quiet and steady. Illinois Central shares 41@40½ discount; Eries 44⅛@45⅛.

HAVRE MARKET—FEB. 18.

COTTON market flat; sales of the week 2,500 bales. Little inquiry, and prices weak. Stock, 58,000 bales.

THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 21—Evening.

The *Australasian's* news, *via* Queenstown, was received after business hours.

The sales of cotton previous thereto were 2,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing dull and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS very dull, but unchanged and steady.

PROVISIONS flat. LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 21.

Consols, 92⅝@92¾ for money.

Illinois Central shares, 41½@40½ discount; Eries, 44⅛@45⅛.

THE VERY LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 21—8 P. M.

After official hours the Cotton Market became excited in consequence of the *Australasian's* advices, and prices of American advanced 1d.@2d. with large sales.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 21—Evening.

After official hours Consols closed at 92⅜@92½.

The Sailing of the Arabia for Boston

HALIFAX, Friday, March 6.

The steamship *Arabia* sailed for Boston, at 1 o'clock, this afternoon, where she will be due on Saturday night.

The *Arabia* reports: "Experienced a rough passage and encountered much ice."

Wind southwest and blowing fresh. Weather cloudy, with indications of rain.

FROM THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

Over a Million and a Quarter in Treasure.

Important News from Central America.

War Commenced Between Guatemala and Salvador.

LATER FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The steamship *Northern Light* arrived yesterday morning from Aspinwall, with the California specie and mails. The following is her treasure list:

Order	$30,860	H. Cohen & Co.	$30,540
Hodge & Wood	4,440	J. B. Newton & Co.	32,000
L. McMurray & Co.	1,030	Frank Baker	10,000
J. G. Barker & Son	13,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	131,000
Jennings & Brewster	14,000	J. C. Cisco	1,000,000
Marcus C. Hawley	5,853		
Total			$1,272,724
FROM ASPINWALL.			
Wells, Fargo & Co.	$904	Mrs. Isaac Duke	$450
Handy & Hoadley	3,400	M. J. De Pumarejo	1,200
R. V. Brajimo	500	Order	987
Parson & Pettit	900	Strout Bros	760
E. Ketchum & Co	400	Handy & Hoadley	1,330
Total			$10,826
Grand total			$1,283,551

The news from Central America, by the *Northern Light*, is important. The war declared between Guatemala and Salvador has begun.

The coffee crop is coming down rapidly from Costa Rica. A large quantity will go to California. It will not exceed 95,000 quintals, which is about 15,000 less than last year.

The South Pacific steamer *Peru* arrived at Panama on the 21st ult., with $411,356 in specie, for transmission to Southampton.

The British residents of Valparaiso have sent a first installment of $3,000 in aid of the Lancashire sufferers.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

War Commenced between Guatemala and Salvador—Probability of All the Central American States being Engaged—Anticipated Opening of the Nicaragua Route—Important Legislation in Peru—Interesting from Bolivia, &c., &c.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1863.

The steamship *Guatemala*, Capt. J. M. DOW, belonging to the Panama Railroad Company, arrived at this port from Central American ports on the 21st inst. She brings dates from Guatemala and Salvador to the 12th inst., with the important but not unexpected information that President CARRERA, of Guatemala, has declared war against Salvador, and was marching a body of troops to invade the country. CARRERA left the capital on the 4th, at the head of 2,000 men, and was reinforced on his march by a body of 1,800 more, under Gen. ZAVALA. He expects to have a further reinforcement of 1,200 men, making 5,000 in all, with which he proposes to attack Santa Ana or San Miguel, the capital of President BARRIOS. CARRERA, who is an Indian of great talent and astuteness, and who has been for a long term of years the unquestioned dictator of Guatemala, is commanding in person, and has under him Gens. CRUZ, BOLANOS, GARCIA, RAVALA, CERNA and GRANADOS.

The war is brought about by the hatred of Gen. CARRERA for Gen. BARRIOS, and by the priests and malcontents of Salvador, who have taken refuge in Gautemala, and the people generally of Gautemala are not at all satisfied with either the justice or policy of it.

Dates from Libertad, Salvador, to the 12th of February, say that BARRIOS was preparing to meet CARRERA, and was between Santa Ana and Cojutefegue, at the head of 5,000 men. The latter place has been strongly fortified by Col. GALIGIER, a French engineer officer, and is beside a natural stronghold. CARRERA was expected to cross the Rio Paz, about the 18th, so that a battle, probably at Cojutefegue, was expected to come off in a very few days.

BARRIOS has with him several French and other foreign officers of talent, to say nothing of the Nicaraguan General, JEREZ, who has the reputation of being the best of all the Central American Officers. Among his officers are Gens. CABANAS, BRUXEMANTE, ESCOLAN, and OSORIO, and Cols. LUZARRAY, LUCHETTE, and OLAFIN. The latter commands the artillery, principally with rifled guns, and composed mostly of foreigners, well organized and disciplined. The infantry are partly armed with Enfield rifles, and four thousand of them belong to the regular army and have been long under drill. The war is popular in Salvador, so popular that men volunteer freely, instead of having to be forced into the service, as was the case in the Walker war. BARRIOS claims that he can put twenty thousand men in the field, and that he will be supported by Honduras. CARRERA probably expects Nicaragua to assist him. Efforts are making to drag Costa Rica in against BARRIOS, but the people of the latter State are very anxious to be "let alone," that they may cultivate their coffee and smoke their cigaritos in peace.

The prevalent opinion is, in which I coincide, that BARRIOS is too strong for CARRERA, and that the latter will "come to grief" in his war on Salvador.

From Nicaragua we have nothing reliable that is of special interest. There is a report that disturbances against the Government of President MARTINEZ had broken out in Granada, but there does not seem to be much foundation for the story. At Greytown, or San Juan del Norte, the people were anxiously expecting the Roberts steamship line to California to be recommenced. The road from Virgin Bay to the Pacific is said to be in good order now, and the Transit Company have a lot of wagons ready for the transportation of passengers and goods.

Costa Rica is quiet. It is generally expected that Señor JESUS JIMENES will be elected President.

The *Guatemala* brought for Southampton and Liverpool 6 zeroons cochineal, 137 zeroons indigo, 3 zeroons bark, 60 bales cotton, 1,241 bags coffee, 8 bales deer-skins, 212 hides, 4 packages merchandise, and $11,770 in specie.

For New-York, 2 zeroons indigo, 3 bales deer-skins, 4 bales cotton, 220 bags coffee, 302 hides.

For San Francisco, 1,620 bags coffee.

For South Pacific, 17 zeroons indigo, 416 bags coffee.

For Panama and Aspinwall, 202 hides, 183 bags coffee, 23 cans balsam, 6 boxes segars, and 49 boxes sugar.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The British steamship *Peru*, Capt. BLOOMFIELD, arrived at Panama on the 21st, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to the 2d, Cobija, Bolivia to the 6th, and Callao to the 17th of February. There is nothing new from Ecuador.

From Peru, we learn that Congress terminated its sessions at Lima on the 30th of January, after having passed many beneficial measures. The army has been largely reduced—a new penal code has been arranged—the currency has been regulated—friendly relations have been reëstablished with Ecuador, and claims of other countries, including the United States, been placed on a good basis for settlement. Congress met again on the 5th of February, to receive the ministerial estimates and vote the supplies. The only difficulty that seems to exist in Peru is on the question of the navigation of the Amazon, which is becoming more and more complicated.

From Bolivia we learn that revolutionary attempts against the Government of President ACHA keep the country in constant agitation. A regiment in a town near La Paz attempted a pronunciamiento in favor of BELZU in January, which was nipped in the bud by the seizure and imprisonment of several officers. Eight sergeants were taken to Orusu, and got 500 blows from a stick, each, for their unquiet disposition. Gen. AGREDA, fearing a *coup de main* in La Paz, had left that city with his force and entrenched himself in Viacha. Many persons have been arrested in various parts of the country.

From Chili there is nothing new of consequence. A civil engineer, Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH, proposes to construct a telegraph from Valparaiso to Panama. In Valparaiso he had got some stock taken up, and was going to Peru and New-Granada to get more taken. The construction of the various railroad lines throughout Chili progresses rapidly, and very soon the cars will run the whole distance from Valparaiso to Santiago.

Business in Valparaiso has been very dull the past two weeks. The exports have been light. Copper and wheat, the great articles of export, have both fallen in price. Money is plenty and interest low, but first-class securities are required. Cotton goods are scarce and rising in price. Flour is held at $2 88 to $3 19, six months' credit. Sales of new crop barley have been made at $1 63 per fanega; old crop, $1 81. Sales of bar copper, $16 50, cash. No Carolina rice in market. Freights to London, £2 16; to Hamburg, £2 15; to the United States, $12. Exchange on London, 60 and 90 days, 45 to 45¼d. per dollar; on France, 4f. 65c. to 4f. 75c.

The *Peru* brings $411,356 in specie for Europe.

For Liverpool and Southampton—81 bales bark, 224 zeroons bark, 85 bales wool, 476 bales tobacco, 93 bales cotton, 93 bags cacao, and 30 packages merchandise.

For New-York—26 packages goat-skins, 1,000 hides, 154 packages bark, and 219 bags cacao.

For Panama—200 bags flour, 40 sacks barley, 112 bags cacao, 30 bales yerba, hats, &c., &c.

THE WAR IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

Salvador Fighting for Independence—The Error of Carrera—The Ways and Means of War.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN SALVADOR, Thursday, Feb. 12, 1863.

The alternative of war or submission to the rule of CARRERA has finally been tendered to Salvador, and she has responded by calling out her troops to meet the demand in such numbers as almost certainly to insure her success. The most recent accounts from Guatemala state that the number of troops called into action by that Government does not much exceed four thousand, while in one short week of preparation, Salvador has called into the field and equipped seven thousand, which are to be stationed at various strategic points to receive the enemy.

CARRERA must, if the intelligence from Guatemala be true, have strangely miscalculated the available force he would have to meet in Salvador, or he would never have attempted to invade a country so well provided with natural defences, with so limited a force. He, however, calculated upon the want of popularity of Gen. BARRIOS to raise an army of sufficient extent to oppose even this small force, and with some show of reason, because not only the malcontents who had been sent into exile from this State, but many within the State apparently loyal to the Government, shook their heads very gravely, when the possibility of opposing the victorious march of the Guatemala troops to the Capital was spoken of, but no sooner did the war become imminent than all parties came to the rescue, with a force which has borne everything before it.

"We have no public speaking," said a Senator to me one day, while the Legislature was in session, "because the question of sustaining the Government is one on which there is no difference of opinion."

The laws passed by that body gave the Executive full powers to raise by direct levy the sums necessary to carry on the war, and under their operation, the funds flowing into the treasury are fully ample to pay every demand as it may accrue. The soldiers are paid daily, and no debts will be incurred in its prosecution, should CARRERA still insist in carrying out his design.

It appears to a citizen of a country like the United States, where taxation has not been very severe, and where extraordinary expenses are met by loans to be paid in the future, somewhat strange to find an immediate tax to be paid monthly, amounting to two, three, four, five hundred, and even one thousand dollars per month laid upon the more wealthy citizens, and yet it is questionable whether it would not have saved the holders of property in the United States a vast amount of money, and brought the war to a much more speedy termination, if this course had been adopted, instead of the more tardy one of raising the means necessary for its prosecution by the shifts which are now resorted to in your country. That the laboring class of any country is to fight its battles, and its capital to bear the expenses of its wars, are axioms, to which neither the Central American nor the United States form exceptions; and that the property of the United States must ultimately pay, what the citizens of Salvador are now doing, is inevitable.

OUR PANAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

Naval Movements in the West India Waters—The Vanderbilt Steamers and their Mismanagement—Local Incidents, &c. &c.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1863.

We have had various reports through sailing vessels and steamers from the West India Islands to Aspinwall the past ten days in relation to the *Alabama*, but nothing upon which implicit confidence can be placed. Jamaica papers of the 9th inst., report the *Vanderbilt* in port, coaling. It says that WILKES' squadron is hovering about the Islands, "committing outrages on neutral nations. The schooner *Rachel* that left Kingston on the 11th February for Aspinwall, brought a report that WILKES' squadron had "corralled" the *Alabama* in port at the Grand Cayman—that WILKES had four vessels with him, and would not let his prey escape. The report says that SEMMES went in at that key or island to recruit men on Feb. 5—all of which reports I look upon as doubtful. It appears to be certain that the *Alabama* about that date, burned two American vessels, names not given in the Jamaica paper, and put the crews on shore at Jacmel.

We have also a report sent here by a Mr. CARPENTER, of St. Thomas, a vehement Secessionist and ice-dealer at St. Thomas, that the Panama Railroad Company's missing bark *Golden Rule*, Capt. WHITEBERRY, from New-York for Aspinwall, was burned by SEMMES, and her officers and crew landed in St. Domingo.

The United States steamer *Connecticut* will go to sea to-day, with the *Northern Light*, but will probably not go far, as she leaks badly from overwork. The Vanderbilt steamers are now very regular in their time from New-York to Aspinwall—that is to say, they take from eleven to twelve days for the run. The *Ariel* came out the last time on a special permit from the New-York Custom-house, the inspectors having refused to pass her boilers. The wisdom of the inspectors and the folly of the officer who gave the permit were fully illustrated in the fact that one day out from Aspinwall to New-York, the *Ariel* had to put back to patch and refit her old boilers. I hope she got home safe, for there were some good men on her. It is time Collector BARNEY should look a little to the acts of his officers in letting such vessels as the *Ariel* go to sea.

We have in port the United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, and the United States steam-corvette *Narragansett*. There are three French and British men-of-war in port.

The *Golden Rule* had material on board for refitting the U. S. brig *Bainbridge*, at Aspinwall, which latter vessel was to have gone to New-York. It will probably be a good while before the order can be duplicated, if the *Golden Rule* is lost. Lieut. DOYLE, commanding store-ship *Falmouth* at Aspinwall, goes home on the *Northern Light* invalided. J. HOWLAND BILL, Esq., Paymaster of the *Falmouth*, assumes charge of the vessel. The *Falmouth* is rotten, and will have to be condemned.

Hon. THOMAS H. NELSON, United States Minister to Chili, forwards by this steamer $2,636, collected in Chile for the relief of sick and wounded Union soldiers. Other sums will follow.

The British residents of Valparaiso sent, by the last steamer to Panama, $3,000 in aid of the Lancashire sufferers.

Yesterday an unfortunate accident took place in this city. M. CLEMENT, proprietor of the principal hotel, had fired three shots from a Sharp's pistol, and was trying to get the fourth off, when a young man from Salvador approached him, and received the ball in his breast, from the effects of which he died in about 15 minutes.

We have no political news of interest. A well-known citizen of Panama, Señor AUGUSTIN ARIAS, was imprisoned last week for refusing to pay $500 of the forced loan, which he had previously agreed to contribute. He pleads that he is an officer of the Government, having been appointed by Gen. MOSQUERA to settle the Church property, in accordance with the mortmain decree, and is, therefore, excused from forced loans.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Purim Ball.

A JEWISH FESTIVAL—A GREAT SUCCESS.

No one of the ancient Hebraic celebrities holds a more absolute sway in the affections of the Jews of this day than Esther, the beautiful and pious spouse of Ahasuerus. In comemoration of the signal service rendered by that estimable lady to her nation, on the occasion of the timely elevation of Haman, the envious enemy of her uncle Mordecai, whose daily place of rest was in the neighborhood of the King's gate, the Jewish people yearly observe the Feast of Purim. In this City, the first grand ball of the Purim Association was given last year, with marked success, and the second was given on Thursday night, at the Academy of Music. The building was very elegantly and tastefully decorated and most brilliantly illuminated, the floor was laid for dancing, and the usual magnificence of the Academy incredibly enhanced.

Not less than 3,000 of our Jewish population, with their friends, were present, of whom the great majority were in fancy costume. A more brilliant affair has never been witnessed at the Academy. The most perfect order prevailed, and every arrangement, police, supper, hat and cloak, and whatever, was perfect and unmarred by the slightest accident. The usual variety of absurdities, in the way of disguise, was manifest, though many of the dresses were exceedingly rich, and displayed great taste in selection and skill in preparation. One lady was dressed in the height of fashion, in garments made entirely of Frank Leslie's paper, and was decidedly a feature of the night, as were "Joan of Arc," "Old Aunt Dinah," "Mehitabel Ann," "Old Mother Goose," "Pocahontas," "Anne Boleyn" and the "Dame aux Camellias."

Very many exquisite evening toilettes set off the charms of the black-eyed belles in the boxes, and the universal masculine verdict is, that so many pretty faces have never before been seen at any one occasion, within the walls of the Academy. The following Committeemen deserve the recognition of their guests, for the able and thoroughly satisfactory manner in which they discharged their duties:

Floor—Myer S. Isaacs, Chairman; Moses H. Moses, Adolph L. Sanger, A. Henry Schutz, Judah H. Solomon, Herman H. Stettheimer, Joseph A. Levy, Louis G. Schiffer, Theodore Hellman, Solomon Weill.

Reception—Lionel Davies, Jacob S. Isaacs, Geo. Levy, Marcus Moses, Nathan Solomon, Emile Jacobi, Alex. Meyer.

Naval.

THE ALABAMA MATCHED AT LAST.

The capturen steamer *Bermuda*, one of the fastest vessels sent from England since the war begun, has been purchased by the Navy Department for $120,000. She is a prize to the *Mercedita*. It was on board this craft that the famous *Oreto's* battery was seized, and the splendid 100-pound gun made for the great Exhibition in London, but subsequently bought by the Confederates. The *Bermuda* can steam fifteen miles an hour, and would easily have got away from the *Mercedita* had she discovered her. She will soon be converted into an efficient man-of-war, and sent after the *Alabama*. The owner of the cargo and his sons were on board when she was captured.

THE MONITOR'S OFFICERS AFLOAT.

The paddle steamer *Florida* has been ordered in commission by the Navy Department. Capt. BANKHEAD and Lieut. GREEN, of the *Monitor*, are her chief officers. She will sail to-morrow, as a convoy to the *Nantucket* iron-clad. The *Florida* was bought here in August 1861, for $88,000. A complete list of her officers is subjoined: Commander, John P. Bankhead; Firt Lieutenant, Samuel D. Greene; Acting-Masters, J. McGowan, Jr., and W. H. Knowlton; Acting Ensigns, Peter Williams, R. W. Wagstaff and Samuel D. Crafts; Acting Master's Mates, W. J. Parker, Thomas W. Pack; Gunner, Jas. W. Nash; Engineers, John A. Tyler, George Mason, David W. Lane, J. W. Hackett.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The iron-clad battery *Keokuk*, convoyed by the steamer *E. B. Hall*, will start to-day from Sandy Hook for Fortress Monroe. The brig-of-war *Perry* will also go to sea this afternoon, but her destination it is not advisable to print.

The *Nantucket* and her convoy sail to-morrow, so that New-York is done with iron-clad trial trips for half a year at least.

Commencement of the Medical Department of New-York University.

The Annual Commencement of the above institution was held Thursday evening, in the Chapel of the University, and was attended by a large and select audience, both lay and professional, including many ladies. The venerable Chancellor FERRIS presided, and around him on the platform were seated the Medical Faculty of the University, Drs. VALENTINE MOTT PAINE, VAN BUREN, POST, BEDFORD, METCALF and DRAPER. The Graduating Class numbered fifty-six, and represented twelve States of the Union, besides the West Indies, Canada, New-Brunswick and Turkey. After the conferring of the Degrees of M. D. by the Chancellor, a brief farewell address was delivered to the Graduating Class by Prof METCALF, in which he imparted a deal of good advice to them, of a professional and general character, which was received with marked approval both by the pupils and the audience.

The following are the names of the

GRADUATING CLASS.

Levi J. Alleman, New-York; Joseph A. Bates, Massachusetts; William H. Bates, New-York; Israel Bedell, Ohio; Roswell K. Belden, New-York; Thomas W. Bennett, New-York; George H. Bowen, New-York; I. Clifford Browne, New-York; John W. Campbell, Pennsylvania; W. F. Cheney, New-York; W. W. Cockerill, Missouri; Bernie Coleman, Ohio; William A. DeLong, New-York; William M. Dorran; New-York; Edward Dunscomb, New-York; W. St. George Elliott, New-York; John N. Garner, New-York; Charles O. T. Gilman, New-York; George A. Harrison, New-Brunswick; Benjamin F. Hastings, Massachusetts; George A. Hayunga, Canada West; Phaon Hermany, Pennsylvania; Lyman H. Hills, New-York; Charles Hosford, Vermont; Irvin W. Hotaling, New-York; Henry H. House, New-York; William W. Howard, Massachusetts; Alexander S. Hunter, New-York; Cromwell O. Johnson, Missouri; Calvin B. King, Massachusetts; John Lynch, New-York; Smith H. Mapes, New-York; Abram F. McDonald, New-Brunswick; John W. Meeker, New-Jersey; Henry J. Menninger, New-York; Benj. H. Milliken, Kentucky; Marshall T. Moore, Canada West; Montefeore J. Moses, Georgia; Lansing Munson, New-York; James E. Neely, Kentucky; Robert D. Nesmith, New-York; Horner G. Newton, New-York; William J. Orton, New-York; Jas. S. Payne, West Indies; Samuel H. Puckett, Mississippi; John D. Reynolds, New-York; Le Roy Riddell, New-York; Frederick Rogers, Connecticut; Jerome B. Tamblin, New-York; Richard L. Van Kleek, New-Jersey; Garabed E. Vartan, Turkey; Joseph C. Whitney, Maine; Oscar D. Williams, New-York; Alfred D. Wilson, New-York; Peter Winter, Pennsylvania; Daniel B. Wyatt, New-York. Total—56.

The following gentlemen were the recipients of prize medals:

MOTT MEDALS—F. D. Weisse, the gold medal; G. E. Vartan, the silver medal.

METCALF PRIZES—*First Prize*—H. J. Devlin. *Second Prize*—R. D. Nesmith. *Second Prize, Duplicate*—W. M. Dorran.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE EVER-CHANGING TOPOGRAPHY OF THE UNITED STATES.—Dr. R. P. STEVENS read an interesting paper before the Geographical Society Thursday evening, in the Society's Rooms, Clinton Hall. The peculiarity of the subject attracted as large an audience as could be seated, and the manner in which it was treated made it the most curiously interesting lecture which has been delivered before the Society for a long time. The Doctor in stating the results of researches in which the facts had been obtained upon which he founded his speculations, did not confine himself to the United States. He noted topographical changes in many parts of the globe—changes so great that where great bodies of water had once flowed, there are now vast plains, clothed with richest verdure, hills, &c., where once they were not, and many other changes equally marked; and then came to speculations upon the future of this continent, many portions of which, at a remote period, are to have an elevation of some six hundred feet, and consequently will be materially changed in surface and general characteristics. Many portions now separated by water are to be united; and among other important movements, New-York Bay is to be situated some 80 miles southeast of Sandy Hook. A vote of thanks was given to the Doctor, and after some appropriate remarks from Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, the meeting separated.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—EULOGIUM UPON THE LATE PROF. RENWICK.—A regular monthly meeting of the American Institute was held in the Cooper Union building on Thursday evening, Gen. HALL occupying the Chair. Several new names for membership were vouched for properly, and elected unanimously. A report of the Committee was read and adopted, by which JOHN W. CHAMBERS was chosen Secretary and Librarian for the ensuing year. The names of the officers chosen on the occasion of the annual election, were also read and confirmed. The most interesting feature of the evening's proceedings, however, was the eulogium pronounced by Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, upon the late Prof. RENWICK, who was Corresponding Secretary of the Institute for a number of years. After speaking briefly of the Professor's education and professional services in Columbia College, he referred more at length to his varied scholastic attainments and contributions to science, and closed with a well-merited tribute to his great worth as a citizen and a Christian.

A SWORD PRESENTATION.—Thursday evening, at the residence of Mr. W. T. BLODGETT, No. 27 West Twenty-fifth-st., an elegant sword, accompanied by a sash and belt, was presented to Assistant Adjt.-Gen. ROBERT A. HUTCHINS, by Lieut. EDWIN M. FELT, on behalf of the members of Company G, Seventh Regiment National Guard. A number of friends were invited to witness the pleasing ceremony. Mr. HUTCHINS is on his way to rejoin the army, and this opportunity was selected by his old comrades to testify their appreciation of his valor in the several battles in which he has been engaged.

REV. MR. RICHARDS LECTURES.—Thursday evening Rev. Mr. RICHARDS delivered the second of his course of lectures before Mercantile Library Association, at Clinton Hall, to a very appreciative audience. The account of the invention of the barometer, from the conception of the idea of such an instrument, through its many improvements to its present approximation to perfection, was listened to with much interest, and his experimental explanations were a source of valuable instruction, and gave much pleasure to all.

THE COUNTERFEITS ON THE HIGHLAND BANK OF HUDSON CITY.—According to GWYNNE & DAY'S *Bank Note Reporter*, published yesterday, the statement in the newspapers that the counterfeits lately appearing on the Highland Bank of Hudson City are "well executed and close imitations of the genuine bills," is erroneous. The counterfeits are altered from the Egg Harbor Bank, and do not at all resemble the genuine.

FERRY-BOAT SOLD TO THE GOVERNMENT.—The Jersey City ferry-boat *Philadelphia* has been purchased by the Government for the sum of $16,000, and is to be sent to Port Royal.

LAW REPORTS.

Vaults Under the Streets—Are They Appurtenances of the Building Adjoining, or May They be a Separate Property.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

George W. Coster vs. *John R. Peters*.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff to obtain possession of a vault built under Mercer-street, in the rear of the premises Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.

It appeared from the pleadings in the case that in June, 1848, the defendant leased the premises of the plaintiff, and one Henry A. Coster, as executors of the last will and testament of John G. Coster, for the term of nine years and nine months from the 1st day of August then following; and that by the terms of the lease he was to be paid, at its expiration, for the erection of certain buildings in the rear of the lot, the value thereof to be estimated by arbitrators.

The defendant thereupon erected a building thereon, (after taking possession,) and by the payment of $150 to the Corporation, obtained leave to construct a vault under Mercer-street, in the rear of the premises. Upon the expiration of the lease, the arbitrators made an estimate of the value of the buildings, but by the instruction of the plaintiff, (as alleged by defendant,) made no allowance for the vault. The defendant, claiming that the vault cost over $1,200, and that he should receive a consideration for it, refused to give it up, and retained the keys thereto. This action was the result, the plaintiff claiming that he was now the sole owner of the premises, and that as such, he was entitled to the possession of the vault as an appurtenance. The plaintiff claimed that he was entitled to the use of the vault as an easement appertaining to the building bounding it.

The reply of the plaintiff to the answer of the defendant, denied that, by the terms of the lease, such a vault was contemplated, and alleged that the arbitrator so adjudged.

The case is still on, a motion to dismiss the complaint having been denied.

Evarts, Southmayd and Choate for plaintiff.

D. E. Wheeler for defendant.

Drafts Drawn Against Shipments—Equitable Lien of Holders—Attachment Liens.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Fetterline & Co. vs. *Rodewald & Co., et al.*—This was an action to determine the rights of the various parties dependent to a fund of about $6,000, which had been deposited by the plaintiffs in the Trust Company, in an interpleader suit. The moneys were the proceeds of shipments of tobocco which had been made to the plaintiffs by Henry Rodewald & Co., of New-Orleans, in the Autumn and in December, 1859. It appeared to have been the custom of Rodewald & Co. to draw drafts and negotiate them in the New-Orleans market to about the amount which it was supposed would be realised on each consignment. On the 19th of December, 1859, the last shipment was made, and on the same day defendant, Oglesby, purchased Rodewald & Co.'s draft on plaintiffs for $1,500.

The defendant Brummall held similar drafts to about the amount of $3,000. The drafts were not presented for acceptance until after the failure of the drawers, and were then protested. When the drafts were drawn, letters advising of the drawing of the bills were written by Rodewald & Co. to plaintiffs, and the receipt of the advices were acknowledged by return mail. It was also claimed that when these drafts were negotiated, it was agreed that they were drawn against shipments of tobacco, and that this gave to the holders an equitable lien on the fund. The evidence as to the agreement was conflictive. Benedict & Co. and the Northern Bank of Kentucky claimed the fund as attaching creditors of Rodewald & Co. Oglesby had also, subsequent to these parties, obtained an attachment, and levied upon the fund, while Benedict & Co. also claimed to have acquired a lien upon the fund by virtue of proceedings supplementary to executions.

The questions of law involved were as to whether the holders of the drafts had by reason of the alleged agreement and letters obtained an equitable lien, and whether the attachments had created any lien, and whether Benedict & Co. acquired any rights by their proceedings supplementary to execution. Decision was reserved.

For defendant, Oglesby, Vanvoorst and Feeter; for Benedict & Co., A. J. Vanderpoel, and Bromley & Bovee; for Northern Bank Kentucky, J. N. Whiting; for Brummall, A. F. Strotwell.

Surrogate's Court.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Charitable and Religious Bequests.—The will of Joanne O'Connor, now admitted to probate, leaves the sum of $250 to Archbishop Hughes, or his successor, for the benefit of the new Catholic Cathedral, near Fifth-avenue and Fifty-first-street, and $250 to "The Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul."

The will of Maria Waldron, also admitted, leaves $200 to "The Poor Fund of the Baptist Church in Oliver-street."

Wills Admitted.—The wills of Labella Cochran, Phebe H. Dayton and Catharine Livingston Stuyvesant were now admitted to probate. They make no provisions of public interest.

Death of John Anthon, Esq.—Notice in the Courts.

SUPERIOR COURT—PART II.

Before Justice Moncrief.

In this Court Mr. Lyon announced the decease, yesterday, of John Anthon Esq., one of the oldest and best known lawyers of the City, in some brief remarks upon his character as a gentleman and qualities as a lawyer. Mr. Clinton seconded the motion to adjourn in respect to the memory of deceased made by Mr. Lyon. Justice MONCRIEF remarked that he had heard with regret of Mr. Anthon's decease, and in compliance with the motion made at the Bar, he would adjourn the Court until Monday morning.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard

Lea et al vs *Schroder*.—Judgment ordered for plaintiff.

King et al vs, *Platt*.—Referred. See memorandum.

Arrenson vs. *Ferris et al.*—Referred. See memorandum.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Wright vs. *Budlong*.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted.

Wattson vs. *Thilion*; *St. John* vs. *St. John*; *Shaffer* vs. *Thompson*.—Motions granted.

Pendleton vs. *Kelsey*.—Motion denied.

Gahagan vs. *Jackson*.—Motion granted.

Shipman vs. *Wright*.—Motion dismissed, with costs.

Smith vs. *Arnold*.—Motion granted, on payment of $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Monell.

Ayrault vs. *The Pacific Bank*.—Case settled; papers in Clerk's office.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Carpentier vs. *Chrystal*.—Motion to cancel undertaking, the verdict having been paid. Granted.

Feuchtwanger et al. vs. *The Society Ansche Buhurum*. Complaint dismissed, with costs.

March vs. *Crittenden*.—Referred to Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN to hear and determine.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 6, 1863.

$30,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg. 99½	50 Minnesota Min Co. 104
2,000 do 99¼	100 Erie Railway Pref. 100
5,000 do 99⅜	300 do 99¾
500 U. S. 6s. '81. Cou 100½	100 Hud. Riv. R 97¼
26,000 do 100⅜	50 do s15 97¼
2,000 Treas. 7 3.10 p. ct.	200 do b30 97⅜
Notes 104⅞	100 Harlem R 37
4,500 do Oct. & Apl. 105	400 do 36¾
1,000 do. Feb. & Aug. 104⅞	200 do b30 37
20,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C 98⅜	100 Har. R. Pref s30 80½
30,000 U. S. D. Nts 152	1200 do 81
1,000 Ill. Cou. Bs, '79 109	100 do s60 80¾
3,000 Mo. St. 6s 63¼	100 do b10 81
35,000 do 63	200 do 80⅞
6,000 Cal. St. 7s 133	200 do s10 80⅞
4,000 Erie 1st M. B. 123	100 Mich. Cen. R 98⅛
1,000 Erie 4th M. Bs 111½	100 do 98¼
5,000 do 111	10 Clev. Col. & Cin. R. 160
2,000 Erie 5th Mt. Bds. 107	10 do 161
2,000 Hud. R. 3d M 111¼	500 Mich. S. & N. I. R. s60 59
3,000 Ch. & N. W. 1st m. 71½	100 do s30 59
5,000 do 71	50 do 59¼
5,000 do 70½	800 do 59
10,000 C. & N. W 2 m. b10 42½	450 do s60 58¾
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st M. 106	50 do 59½
7,000 Tol. & W. 2d m. 92	200 M. S. & N. I. G S. 106
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d 106¼	200 do 106¾
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 3d 80½	450 do 107
4,000 do 80	100 do s30. 108
2,000 do s60 79	200 do b30. 108¾
10 Bank of N. Amer 101	340 Ill. Cen. R. S 91
1,000 Amer. Gold 150	100 do s60 90½
210,000 do 151	100 do 90½
80,000 do 150¾	200 do s60 90
170,000 do 151½	100 Clev. & Pitts R 68
13 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co. 130	1200 do 67½
34 do 130½	1000 Clev. & Tol. Rd 94¾
50 Cum. Coal Prf 18⅜	1000 do b30 95
100 do 18⅜	200 do s30 94½
900 Quicksilver M. Co. 59	500 do 94½
100 do b30 60	500 do s15 94
50 do 58½	100 Chic. & R. I. R. s60 91⅝
250 do 58	200 do 91⅛
50 do 57	100 do 91¾
50 do 56	100 C., B. & Q. Rd 108¾
148 Pacific M. S. Co. 166¾	50 do 109
50 do 167	100 do 109¼
100 do s10. 167	50 do b[illegible] 109⅛
50 do 167½	30 M. & P. du C. 2d pf. 78
200 N. Y. Cen R. 117	19 New-Jersey R. 160½
200 do 116¾	500 Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. R 62¼
133 do 116½	150 do 62
50 do b30. 117	100 do 62⅛
100 Erie Railway 76½	100 T. & Wabash 50
250 do s30 76½	100 Alt. & T. H. R. b30 33½
900 do 76⅜	50 do 33
100 do s30 76⅜	100 Chic. & N. W. R 16½
100 do 76⅜	100 Chi. & Alton R 65
200 do s10 76⅝	50 Chi. & Alt. Pref 86
100 do s60 76½	

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. 99⅛	50 Erie Railway 76½
20,000 do 99⅜	600 do s30 76½
5,000 do 99¾	900 do 76¼
10,000 do 99⅝	400 do 76⅜
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou 100⅜	100 do s30 76⅜
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou. 94	100 do b15 76¼
12,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ ct.	100 do s10 76¾
Notes. Oct. & Apl 105	100 do b30 77
1,000 do. Feb. & Aug. 104¾	150 Erie Railway Pref. 99½
3,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. 98½	200 Hud. River R. b30 97⅜
12,000 Mo. State 6s 62	200 do 97¼
10,000 do 61½	200 Harlem R. s30 36¾
17,000 N. C. St. 6s 77	400 do 37
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90 [illegible]	300 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip s60 90
2,000 Erie 3d M. B. '83 118	100 do 90
25,000 P. F. W. & C. 3d M. 80	200 Harlem R. Pref. s60 80½
5,000 Ch. & N. W. 1st [illegible] 70	200 do s30 81
13,000 Mich. So. S. F d. 112	100 do 81⅛
10,000 Ch. & N. W. S. F. B. 110	200 do b30 81½
120,000 Amer. Gold. 154	100 do s10 81⅜
35,000 do 153⅞	400 do 81⅛
90,000 do 153¾	200 Reading R. 90
10,000 do 152¾	160 Mich. Cen. R. 98
2,800 do 152¼	600 M. S. & N. I. R. 59
100 Cumb. Coal Prefd. 18	200 do 59½
200 Quicksilver M. Co. 59	100 M. S. & N. I. R. G. S. 108
150 do 58	550 do s10. 108
150 do 57	50 do s30 168
100 do 55	300 do b60. 108¾
50 do 54	50 do 108¼
50 do 53	100 do b30 108⅜
145 do 52	600 Clev. & Pitts. R. 67
50 Pac. Mail S. Co. 165	150 Gal. & Chic. R. 91½
200 do s30. 164½	500 Clev. & Tol. R. 94¼
100 do 165¼	400 do 94⅜
100 do s60. 164	200 do s10 94¼
100 do 165½	50 Chic. & R. I. R 91½
100 N. Y. Cen. R. 116½	150 P., F. W. & C. R 62¼
100 do 116¼	350 do 62
150 do 116⅛	200 do b10 62⅛
100 do b30. 116⅛	100 Alt. & T. H. 33
100 Chic., B. & Q. R. 109	

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$8,000 Debt Certificates. 98⅜	200 Harlem R'd. s30 37
120,000 Amer. Gold 152½	100 Mich. Cen. R. 97⅞
110,000 do 152¾	450 M. S. & N. I. R 59½
80,000 do 152⅞	1300 do 59⅜
175,000 do 153	200 M. S. & N. I. G. S. b10 107¾
80,000 do 153⅛	1000 do 107¾
100 Pacific Mail. b10 165½	50 do 107¼
900 do 165	100 Ill. Central 90¾
500 do s60. 164	100 do 90⅞
200 do 164¼	200 Clev. & Pitts. R. 67¼
400 do 165⅜	300 do b3 67½
200 do 165½	600 do 67
300 do 165⅝	300 Gal. & Chi. R. b10 91¾
1000 Pac. M. S. Co. s60. 165	100 do 91⅝
200 do 165¾	1400 Clev. & Tol. R. 94¼
100 Quicksilver Min. Co. 50	200 do s10 94¼
150 N. Y. Cen. R. 116½	300 do 94⅛
350 Erie Railway 76½	200 Chic. & R. I. R 91½
100 do s10 76½	200 do 91⅜
250 do 76⅜	250 Mil. & P. du C. R. 37⅜
2300 do s30 76⅝	50 P., F. W. & Chi. R 61½
150 Erie R. Pref 99½	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ c.	250 Erie R. 76½
Notes 105	500 do 76¾
10,000 U. S. 6s 1-yr. Cer. 98½	200 do s3 76⅜
10,000 U. S. Dnd. Nts. 153	150 Hud. R. R. 97½
130,000 Amer. Gold 152⅞	500 Harlem R. 37
30,000 do s10. 152⅝	200 do 37¼
200,000 do 152⅝	400 do 37¼
20,000 do s10. 152½	500 Harlem R. Pref. 81
140,000 do 152⅜	200 do 81½
50,000 do 152¼	200 do s30 81
200 Pacific M. S. Co. s30. 165½	900 M. S. & N. I. R 59¼
300 do 166	300 do 59½
100 do s10. 166	500 do 59
100 do b30. 167	150 M. S. & N. I. G. S. 108
50 do 166½	500 Clev. & Pitt. R. 67⅜
200 Quicksilver M. Co. 55	600 do 67⅜
25 do 56	100 Clev. & Tol. R. 94¼
100 N. Y. Cen. R. 116⅝	200 do 94½
200 Chi. & R. I. R. 91⅞	

FRIDAY, March 6—P. M.

There was a further fall of 2½ ℘ cent. on Gold Coin to-day, making 17½ ℘ cent. net for the three days, since the first evidences of a serious break-down in the speculation appeared on the Street, on Wednesday last. The extreme fall was, at one time to-day, over 20 ℘ cent. The fluctuations to-day were less violent than on Thursday, and the excitement on the Street not near so great. The highest and lowest points of the day were 154@150, as against 165@151½ yesterday. The quotation at 3½ o'clock stood 153, as against 155¾ yesterday afternoon, on the adjournment of the Second Regular Board. There was no reliable quotation for Exchange for Saturday's steamer, settlements being determined by the price of Gold at the moment. Of course, the violent fluctuations of the past few days interferes very materially with all the operations of the Corn and Merchants' Exchange. There was more appearance of steadiness after 1 o'clock to-day, though the belief is that further heavy calls will be made for money loaned upon Gold, and these must be responded to before the market will resume anything like a reliable movement. The sudden receipt of any important Army or Navy news, in the present temper of the speculation in Gold would also have an important influence, and this is likely to occur at any moment.

There is no change in the rate for Money. The settlements in Gold absorb much of the attention of the Stock Brokers who have orders in it, while the others have very few calls for Money, and are readily furnished by lenders at 6 ℘ cent. The Treasury received $1,000,000 in Gold Coin from the San Francisco office by steamer to-day, which will immediately go to refunding the Banks, in part, for their advances in January in Gold to pay the interest on the Public Debt and the principal of the Loan of 1842, which then fell due. The Customs receipts in Gold continue to increase. Only $26,000 was paid in U. S. Customhouse Notes to-day, of $180.000 duties received.

The explosion of the Gold bubble is leading, every day and every hour, to fresh developments of the machinery with which the speculation has been carried on for some months past. Some of these, we regret to say, reflect the utmost disgrace upon a class of moneyed corporations not heretofore suspected of encouraging and facilitating a traffic so nefarious in itself and so prejudicial to the Public Credit. We have heard that even the Savings Banks had lent the means of their depositors to the speculation, but this we are not able to verify, so far as the old and leading institutions are concerned. We have only to say that if such practice has been indulged, and this be a fair specimen of the prudence and integrity with which our Banks for savings are conducted, for account and at the risk of a numerous class of depositors, most of them of moderate means and economical habits, the sooner the fact is known and circulated the better for the depositors. There is no difficulty, under the new Loan act of Congress, in placing the small savings of the people beyond the reach or taint of speculation, and at an interest of 6 ℘ cent. ℘ annum with the Public Treasury of the United States. Their present savings had better be withdrawn, and their future savings withheld from all Savings Banks, employing their balances to foster speculation in Gold Coin, and the amount placed at interest in 6 ℘ cent. Treasury Notes, which can be drawn to the order of the depositor and made more secure against robbery and fraud, *or misapplication of the money*, than if left with such Savings Banks. Of course our remarks are not applicable to such of the Savings Banks of this City and Brooklyn that have not lent their means upon Gold Coin, and we should be glad to know that the exceptions embrace the majority of them.

In reference to our Trust Companies, we believe we are justified in saying that the old New-York Life and Trust Company have in no way engaged in this line of business. They have lent nothing on Gold Coin at any time since the Bank suspension. If the other Trust Company, the United States, has acted otherwise, it will be for the Legislature, before whom there is now an application for an increase of capital, to determine how far the State should add to the means or power of the Company for mischief. Some of the corporations engaged in the Coal Trade are understood to have imitated the Park and other Banks in advancing upon Gold Coin, *knowing it to be for speculation*. Under the act of Congress, all such corporations will, of course, soon retrace their steps. The New-York Legislature will take care of the Park Bank and its confederates in this speculation, and the sooner and more effectual the better.

The changes in the Stock Market, to-day, are not important. The speculative feeling is not especially confident, nor yet very dull. The settlements in Gold have again absorbed so much of the attention of the Street that the movement of the Share list is made a secondary consideration. Nevertheless, a considerable business was done, both in the morning and afternoon, and the variation of prices is from ½ to 1 ℘ cent. on the printed sales, while the closing quotations at the 4 o'clock Public Board compare as follows with last night's market. Government Stocks steady, Missouris and Tennessees depressed:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
Gold Coin	155¾	153	Harlem	37¼	37
U. S. C. H. Notes	156¼	153¼	Harlem Pref	80	81¼
U. S. 6s, 1881	100⅛	100½	Mich. Central	98	98
Tennessees	62½	62	Mich. Southern	59½	59⅜
Missouris	63¾	61½	Mich. Guarant'd	106	108
N. Y. Central	117½	116½	Illinois Central	91½	90½
Erie	77¼	76⅜	Pittsburgh	68	67
Erie Preferred	99¾	99⅜	Fort Wayne	61	61
Hudson	97	97¼	Rock Island	92¼	91¼
Toledo	94¾	94½	Treasury Certifs	98⅜	98½
Pacific Mail	167¾	165¾	7-30 Tr. Notes	105	105

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	112	Bank of the Republic	104
Merchants'	100½	Bank of North America	100¾
Mechanics'	105	Metropolitan	102½
Union	108	Hanover	86
America	113	Nassau	103
National	100	Market	93
Greenwich	180	Marine	138
Merchants' Exchange	85	Shoe and Leather	100½
Seventh Ward	125	Corn Exchange	100
Commerce	92	St. Nicholas	91
State of New-York	95	Commonwealth	82½
Mercantile	120	New-York County	105
American Exchange	98	Importers' & Traders	100
Chatham	80	Park	120

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con., '76	126	Chi. & N. W. firsts ass	70
Erie firsts, '68	123	Chi. & N. W. seconds	42
Erie thirds, '83	116½	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	70
Erie fourths, '80	111½	Tol. & Wab. firsts	106
Erie fifths, '88	106	Tol. & Wab. seconds	91¾
Hud. thirds, '75	111½	Gal. & Chi. firsts	114⅛
Harlem seconds, '64	103	Gal. & Chic. 1sts, Ext	115
Harlem thirds, '68	107	Chi. & R. I. 1st	113½
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c. '69-'72	120	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	112
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. seconds	103	N. Jer. Cen. 1st	115
N. Ind. Gosh. L. '68	105	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	106
T. H. & Alt. 2ds pref.	91	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	80
T. H. & Alt. In. Bds	80	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	106
Chi. & N. W. s. f.	110	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	80
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	99½		

The name of Mr. JULIUS HART, of the Public Stock Exchange, was brought into our Police Report this morning. We are assured that the difficulty with the Police Officer, on William-street, was wholly accidental. He had no intention of obstructing the sidewalk. He tells us he has had no losses on Gold to bring him to grief, much less to the deliberate violation of the law.

The credit is due to Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, of this City, editor of the *Bank Note Reporter*, of timely suggestion to the Senate Chairman on Finance the amendment of 6 ℘ cent. interest on all loans and time contracts on Gold Coin, as part of the stamp duty to the Government. It greatly strengthens, besides simplifying the provision on the subject originally passed by the House of Representatives.

Annexed are the details of the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the last week in February:

	1862.	1863.
Freight	$21,021 21	$23,747 50
Passengers	3,752 44	7,563 54
Mails, &c	2,210 60	1,100 00
Total	$26,984 25	$32,411 04
For the month of February, 1863		119,655 14
For the month of February, 1862		105,423 42
Increase in 1863		$14,231 72

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company for the month of February:

	1862.	1863.
Passengers	$22,198 50	$11,119 40
Freight	69,772 08	36,022 52
Total	$91,970 58	$47,141 92
Increase		$44,828 66

Messrs. ADRIAN H. MILLER & Co. will hold their regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. For particulars see auction column.

The Imports of Foreign Dry Goods, at the port of New-York, week ending March 5, were $2,422,215, against $1,187,757 same week last year, and $1,110,028 the corresponding week of 1861. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	1,998	$779,383	451	$145,815	105	$37,254
Mf. of Cot'n	1,176	319,693	275	90,135	76	19,686
Mf. of Silk	540	356,296	133	121,838	31	21,835
Mf. of Flax	1,846	390,555	172	42,463	61	12,715
Miscellan's	5,278	164,264	833	11,773	1	969
Total	10,838	$2,010,191	1,864	$412,024	274	$91,459
		412,024				2,010,191

Total entered .. $2,422,215 Total marketed .. $2,101,650

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, was as follows: Receipts, $675,612 61, including for Customs, $180,000; Payments, $1,229,347 59; Balance, $13,796,490 27.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 6, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 38 bbls. Ashes, 8,789 bbls. Flour, 170 bbls. and 1,150 bags Corn Meal, 4,000 bushels Corn, 1,760 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 12,546 bushels Oats, 1,798 bushels Malt, 6,761 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,327 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been quiet at $9 25 for Pots, and $9 75 for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Has been inactive and nominal.

CANDLES—Are in fair request, including Adamantine, at 22½c.@23c. ℘ ℔.

CHEMICALS—Have been less inquired for, at drooping prices.

COFFEE—Has been inactive at previous quotations.

COPPER—Ingot has been quiet and irregular in price.

COTTON—Has fallen to 84c.@85c. for Middlings, with sales and resales of 1,200 bales.

FIRE CRACKERS—Sales 7,500 boxes No. 1 Canton, at $2@$2 12½ ℘ box, showing a decline.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more sought after to-day, but at much lower prices than holders are willing to accept. Hence, transactions have been restricted. The reported sales, since our last, have been 6,100 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 70@$7; poor to choice extra State at $7 05@$7 60, chiefly at $7 10@$7 25; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 50@$7 75 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 70	@$7 00
Extra State	7 05	@ 7 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 00	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds	7 50	@ 7 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 80	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 70	@ 9 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	7 75	@10 25

Southern Flour is dull and lower; sales 950 bbls., at $7 40@$7 90 for poor to good superfine; $7 95@$9 35 for fancy to choice brands, and $9 45@$10 50 for very superior family brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is declining; sales 570 bbls. Extra, at $7 25@$9 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, at $3 60@$5 60 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, at $4 10@$4 15 for Jersey, $4 90@$5 for MARSH's Caloric and Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand has been limited for all kinds, including Layer Raisins at $4 50, and Bunch do. at $4 25 per box.

GRAIN—Wheat is depressed and quite unsettled. Sales have been reported of 24,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 90; Amber do. at $1 78@$1 80; Red do. at $1 72@$1 75; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 70; Milwaukee Club at $1 48@$1 63; Chicago Spring at $1 40@$1 55 ℘ bushel. Corn has been heavy and lower to-day. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 58,500 bushels, at 93c.@95c., in store and delivered, for shipping Mixed Western; 90c.@92c. for Eastern, do.; 80c.@89c. for Unsound, and 97 for Yellow Western ℘ bushel. Rye continues quiet at $1 08@$1 11, according to quality, ℘ bushel; sales 2,200 bushels. Oats are in demand, including Canada at 80c.@82½c., Western at 80c.@84c., State at 83c.@84c. ℘ bushel. Barley is in moderate request at $1 40@$1 60 ℘ bushel; sales 3,200 bushels—800 bushels Malt brought $1 60 ℘ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Milwaukee, Jan. 1 to March 1.

	1863.	1862.
Flour, bbls	61,498	66,347
Wheat, bushels	867,257	1,077,085
Oats, bushels	64,089	26,470
Corn, bushels	51,846	32,105
Barley, bushels	31,948	20,264
Rye, bushels	19.301	4,255

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store at Chicago.

	March 2. 1863.	Feb. 23. 1863.	March 3. 1862.
Flour, bbls	70,590	75,150	37,950
Wheat, bushels	1,480,000	1,431,244	2,957,478
Corn, bushels	2,612,300	2,312,694	2,247,707

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been inactive at 24½c., and 16½c.@16¾c., respectively.

HAY—North River continues in moderate demand at 85c.@$1 ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—New are selling slowly, at 21c.@27c., according to quality, ℘ ℔.

HEMP—Manilla was purchased freely at 13½c.@14c. ℘ ℔., but closes heavily, with a downward tendency.

INDIGO—Has been quiet and less firm.

IRON—Holders have not been very eager to sell, and prices have been quoted firm, but transactions have been unimportant.

LEAD—Pig is dull, and now quoted down to $9 37½@$9 75 ℘ 100 ℔s.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive, at declining prices. Sales 140 bbls. New-Orleans, at 45c.@58c., and small lots of new crop Poto Rico, at 56c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand, at drooping rates. Sales, 1,100 bbls., at $14 56¼@$14 62½ for old Mess, $16 75@$17 for new Mess; $16 50@$18 for Western and City Prime Mess; and $11 50@$13 75 for old and new Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, at 7½c.@8¼c. for Hams, and 5¾c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon rules quiet, at 7½c.@10c. ℘ ℔. Sales, 350 boxes. Lard is depressed and lower; sales, 1,000 tcs. and bbls., at 10¾c.@11½c., ℘ ℔. Beef is inactive; sales since our last, 125 bbls., at $13@$13 75 for Extra Mess, and $11 25@$13 for Plain Mess, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess, $22@$23 ℘ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $15 50@$17 ℘ bbl.; Butter is in request, at 17c.@23c. for poor to choice Western, and 22c.@28c. for common to very choice State, ℘ ℔. Cheese is quiet, at 12c.@15c., the latter rate for choice, ℘ ℔.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, March 4, says: "A very large business has been done in bulk sides, lard and boxed middles, short rib and clear, during the week. The sales of bulk sides alone reach, for the week, eight million pounds, including the sales made delivered at points in the interior; the closing rates for rib sides, averaging 40 ℔s. and upward, being 6½c.@6¼c., and for clear, 7½c.; and for both kinds, packed in boxes, 7c.@8c. Shoulders were in demand at the close at 4¼c., in bulk, for heavy city, and 4¼c. for country. Country packed, delivered here, sold yesterday at 4¼c., and at Terre Haute at the same rate. Light bulk sides, averaging 38 ℔s. and under, are dull, and sell slowly at 5¼c.@5¾c., such not being suitable for the foreign markets. Bulk hams have been in active demand at 5¾c.@6c., closing at the latter rate, and sugar-cured in pickle at 7½c. There is also an active demand for common hams, canvassed, and all to be had at 8¾c., were taken. Sugar cured, 9¾c.@10c., with a good demand and a firmer market. Not much doing in bacon shoulders or sides, and they may be quoted at 5½c.@5¼c. for the one, and 6¾c.@7c. for the other. A sweeping demand has existed for lard, and prices are higher. The week opened dull, and prime would not bring over 10c. on Wednesday or Thursday, but subsequently 10½c. was paid for all that could be procured, city or country, and this rate was finally paid for it, delivered where made, at any of the interior points on the railways. During the last two days city was held at 10¾c.@11c., and the inside rate was paid yesterday for 200 tierces. Keg sold at 11c., but could not be purchased at this rate last evening. Head and gut advanced to 10c., with an active demand, and more buyers than sellers. The sales of all kinds add up for the week, 10,000 tierces and 2,500 kegs. Mess Pork did not attract much attention, and has not changed essentially. Old sold at $10 75 to $11 50, the latter for city, and new at $14 to $14 25, the inside the closing rate yesterday. Prime Mess is held at $12 50@$13, and Rump at $9@$10, according to quality. Though the business of slaughtering Hogs was closed in this city nearly a month ago, it was not until yesterday we were enabled to obtain the returns from all the packers; and even then there was one house refused to furnish us with the actual number it packed; but we nevertheless have been able to ascertain the number put up in that house, as nearly as it is necessary to know. The footings up of these returns show that the whole number packed was 598,457; the average weight 203 ℔s., and the average yield of Lard per Hog, 25 21.23 ℔s. A few of the houses were not prepared to furnish the yield of Lard, and some three or four the average weight of Hogs, but enough was given to enable us to ascertain both as nearly as is necessary. The average weight and yield of Lard are considerably below those of the previous season, and less than that of 1860–61. The averages for the last four seasons compare as follows:

	Av. weight, lbs.	Yield Lard. lbs.
1859–60	189	23
1860–61	221 5.35	28 9.16
1861–62	224 23.24	29 5.18
1862–63	203	25 21.23

These figures show a falling off in Lard, as compared with last season, of 11½ ℘ cent., and in the weight of the Hogs, 11 ℘ cent. The packing statistics of our City are now extended to a period of 32 years, as follows:

Years.	No.	Years.	No.
1833	85,000	1849	410,000
1834	123,000	1850	393,000
1835	162,000	1851	334,000
1836	123,000	1852	352,000
1837	103,000	1853	361,000
1838	182,000	1854	421,000
1839	190,000	1855	355,786
1840	95,000	1856	405,396
1841	160,000	1857	344,512
1842	220,000	1858	446,677
1843	250,000	1859	382,826
1844	240,000	1860	434,499
1845	196,000	1861	433,790
1846	205,000	1862	474,467
1847	250,000	1863	598,457
1848	475,000		

The following table shows the average price of Hogs each of the last ten seasons:

1853–4	$4 44¼	1858–9	$6 58½
1854–5	4 45¾	1859–60	6 21½
1855–6	6 04¾	1860–61	5 97
1856–7	6 23¾	1861–62	3 28 4-5
1857–8	5 16½	1862–63	4 35

On the 28th of January, we published the total receipts for the season, as our readers will recollect, and made the total number according to our account, 583,000. It will be seen that the packers' returns exceed this some 15,000 head."

RICE—Has been inactive and nominal to-day.

SEEDS—Have been less active and quite heavy, including Clover at 10c.@10¾c. ℘ ℔.; Rough Flax at $3 25@$3 50; Timothy at $2 75@$3, and Calcutta Linseed at $4 50 ℘ bushel.

SOAP—Sales of 180 boxes Castile were reported on private terms.

SPICES—Sales 800 bags Pepper, part at 29½c. ℘ ℔.

SUGARS—Have declined materially, with sales of 1,800 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 10¼c.@12c.; Cuba at 10c.@10½c., and Porto Rico at 10¼c.@11c. ℘ ℔.

TOBACCO—The fluctuations in Gold and Exchanges have caused inactivity; prices are less buoyant; sales 113 hhds. Kentucky at 16c.@26c.; 80 hhds. Ohio at 12½c.@13½c., and 103 cases Seed Leaf at 19c.@21c. ℘ ℔.

TEAS—Are in limited request and somewhat nominal in price, to-day.

TIN—Has been in less demand and has declined materially, closing with Straits at 50c.@52c., chiefly 52c., ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 65,000 ℔s., at 13c.@13½c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 1,100 bbls., in lots, at 46c.@48c., and E. and D. at 50c. ℘ gallon.

WHALEBONE—Sales 5,000 ℔s. Arctic at $1 90 ℘ ℔.

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet. For Liverpool, the engagements included 2,000 pkgs. Provisions at 20s.@32s. 6d., by sailing vessel, and 45s.@50s. by steamer; and 20 tons Dyewoods at 22s. 6d. ℘ ton. Also 100 tcs. Beef at 4s. ℘ tc. For Havre, 100 bbls. Pork, at $1 25 ℘ bbl.; and 20 tons Bacon at 70f. ℘ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Hammonia	Mar. 7	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Mar. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Jura	Mar. 7	Portland	Liverpool.
Glasgow	Mar. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Mar. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Mar. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Mar. 14	New-York	Southampton
Arabia	Mar. 18	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Mar. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Mar. 21	New-York	Southampton
Australasian	Mar. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	April 1	Boston	Liverpool.
Asia	April 8	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Arabia	Feb. 21	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Feb. 25	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Feb. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Feb. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	Mar. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Mar. 7	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Mar. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	Mar. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Mar. 18	Southampton	New-York.
Bavaria	Mar. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Hammonia	April 8	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	April 22	Southampton	New-York.

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

New-Orleans	Geo. Cromwell	March 7.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Hammonia* and *City of Baltimore*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ... at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) .. 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

100 WILL SEE ME IN CHAMBERS-ST. on MONDAY, at 1 o'clock—punctuality requested. MOTT.

NO IMPOSITION.—MADAME ROSS, Doctress and Astrologist, was born with a natural gift; she tells the past and future; she was never known to fail; she can tell your very thoughts; bring together those long separated. No. 98 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Ring basement bell.

DRY GOODS.

WINDOW SHADES.

GOLD,
PAINTED,
WHITE HOLLAND,
BUFF HOLLAND.
WIRE WINDOW SHADES.
ALL STYLES OF SHADE FIXTURES.
Sole Agent for
BRAY'S SELF-ACTING FIXTURE.
CHINESE AND VENETIAN BLINDS,
AND
ALL KINDS OF WINDOW FURNITURE,
Retailed at a slight advance on
OLD PRICES,
At KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway, New-York.

LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN BORDERS,
At KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway, New-York.

WORSTED DAMASKS,
SATIN DE LAINES,
BROCATELLES,
PEKIN, JAPANESE AND TERRY CLOTHS,
&c., &c.
and all kinds Window Decorations.
At KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway, New-York.

STILL GREATER ADVANCE
IN THE
PRICE OF COTTON.
Continuation of the
GREAT SALE OF
DOMESTIC AND FAMILY DRY GOODS,
at Retail,
At less than Wholesale Prices.

150 packages of best make Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Linen, Damask and Diaper Tablecloths, Towelings, Napkins, Flannels, Quilts, Blankets, &c.

Also,
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
A JOB LOT OF

150 pieces of light fancy SILKS, suitable for Spring or Summer, at 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s., and 10s. per yard.

50 pieces very rich and heavy, 12s., 14s. and 16s.

200 black Gros de Rhine and black Figured Silks, at retail, less than wholesale prices.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

N. B.—Packages sent to any part of this or adjoining cities free of expense.

R. H. MACY.

SPRING TRADE, SPRING TRADE, 1863.
NOW OPEN, A FULL STOCK OF WHITE GOODS.

FINE FLANNELS, Best makes bleached Muslins bought before the last great rise in these goods.

Full stock of Spring and Summer Cotton Hosiery, under-wear, &c., 10 per cent under present importing prices. Lace Goods, Embroideries, Linens, Linen Handkerchiefs, Drapery Laces and Muslins much less than present importing prices. Full stock of French Flowers, Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons, Bonnet Silks, &c.

1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality made Kid Gloves, plain.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality made Kid Gloves, stitched.
500 doz. Ladies' best quality black Kid Gloves, plain.
500 doz. Ladies' best quality black Kid Gloves, stitched.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality white and party colored Kids.

All our Kid Gloves are our own importations, best quality and lower prices than any other house in the City.

R. H. MACY,
No. 204 and 206 6th-av, two doors below 14th-st.

CHEAPEST SHIRT HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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Six Shirts, made of Wamsutta and Wouregan Muslin, which is equal in wear to the best New-York Mills Muslin; six for $14, and six for $15. Six New-York Mills Muslin Shirts, with Extra Fine Linen Bosoms and Wristbands—six for $18. This is cheaper by $6 per dozen than any other house. Send for circular. Single Shirts made for sample. FREDERICK LEWIS, No. 655 Broadway.

PARIS KID GLOVES.—75 CENTS, NICE COLors; plain black, 85 cents; fancy backs, $1; two buttons, fancy backs, $1 10. Also, a large assortment of Fall and Winter Gloves, Hosiery, Under-garments, Leggings, Sontags and Ladies' Drawers, all sizes. N. B.—Ladies' fine Merino Vests, 75 cents; Zephyr Worsted; Saxony Yarns, all colors. Alexandre's Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 860 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO GROCERS, DRUGGISTS, BAKERS,
TEA AND COFFEE DEALERS AND OTHERS.
TIME, TROUBLE AND MONEY SAVED,
By using the
PATENT MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS,
Which entirely supercede the home-made article.

A large supply of the various sizes on hand; also, a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF PAPER.

L. T. VALENTINE & CO., Sole Agents.
Commission Paper Warehouse, No. 45 Beekman-st., N.Y.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE.

A Gordon self-piling ½-medium printing-press, in good order. Apply at No. 51 Liberty-st., basement.

$25.000 WORTH OF PAPER STOCK PER MONTH WANTED—Such as old newspapers, blanks, and printed books, &c., for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to JNO. TUCKER & BRO., No. 44 Ann-st.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL FIRST-CLASS Sewing Machines—Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyons', Howe's, &c., &c.—new, for sale, on monthly payments, and to rent. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

CASH FOR BOOKS OR LIBRARIES.—Any person having a small parcel of books, or an entire library, to dispose of for cash, can have an opportunity of doing so by addressing LIBRARIAN, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!—THE $100 bounty is now being collected and paid to all discharged Soldiers, without regard to length of service. Apply to J. P. HUNT & CO., authorized Agents, No. 247 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 26.

SPRING FASHIONS, 1863.—GENTS' LATEST styles of dress and business hat in great variety, at the old established stand, No. 381 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway. S. W. JOHNSON.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City, where the cheapest marble mantels, &c., can be bought, is at A. KLABER'S marble yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. (Cut this out.)

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMPHlets and Libraries bought for cash at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Dr. ROGERS will preach a sermon to young men, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the South Dutch Reformed Church, 5th-av. and 21st-st. Young men are especially invited to attend. Rev. Dr. Dowling will preach the following Sunday evening at his own church.

ATHENEUM, BROOKLYN.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Atheneum on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *There Will be a Future Life*, the second of a course on Future Life. At 7½ P. M., *The Son at Home*. Singing by the S. S. Vocalists and chorus choir. Sunday School at 2 P. M. Monthly concert at 3 o'clock. Singing by the Vocalists and school. Mr. SMITH will also give a short lecture on *Jerusalem*, illustrated with maps. A concert of sacred and secular music will be given at the Atheneum, TUESDAY EVENING, March 10, by the S. S. Vocalists, Chorus Choir, and Father Reed's "Old Folks," for the benefit of the Vocalists.

A DIVINE SPIRITUAL MEETING WILL be held on SATURDAY EVENING, 7th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Samaritan Healing Institute, No. 145 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., opposite Clinton Hall. Highly gifted mediums will be present, and the Revelations are of great import and interest. All earnest and truth loving minds are invited to see and hear for themselves. For admission each can give at the close of the meeting according as they feel themselves benefited. N. B.—Meetings will be held at the same place on TUESDAY and SATURDAY hereafter.

REV. EDWARD PAYSON HAMMOND, the Evangelist, will conclude his series of revival addresses in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, SABBATH EVENING. Many profess to have been led to Christ during these services. The Pastor, Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, will preach as usual in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Mr. HAMMOND will address the children this P. M. at 3 o'clock. The interest is so deep that the meetings will be continued every night next week, addressed by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, and others.

FRENCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH "DU ST. ESPRIT"—West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING by Rev. Dr. VERREN. Services commence at 10½ o'clock. In the EVENING, Rev. Mr. LAMBSON, Rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Paris, France, will preach. The sermon will be in English, but the Church service will be in French. Services commence at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School in the basement of the church at 9½ o'clock A. M.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR, preaches EVERY SUNDAY at the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn. On SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., discourse and admission of members and administration of the Lord's Supper, and at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Judgment of the Last Day*. Special services every night next week after Monday. The pastor will preach a series of Revival Discourses on *The Alphabet of Conversion*.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION OF ST. MARK'S CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG will preach the anniversary sermon, (postponed from 22d February,) on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st. A collection will be taken up in aid of the funds of the Association.

N. W. STUYVESANT CATLIN, Secretary.

"CHRISTIANITY THE ULTIMATE REVELATION."—Rev. Dr. EELLS, Pastor of the Church on Brooklyn Heights, will preach a sermon on the above subject, (being the fifth of the series,) in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. A. CLEMENTS, of New-York, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place. Rev. HENRY JONES, Assistant Minister of the Church of the Epiphany, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats. Daily services during Lent at 10½ and 5 o'clock. Wednesday and Friday evenings, lectures at 7½ o'clock.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. MISSION, HELD IN Union Hall, corner of Avenue C and 4th-st. Rev. STANLY D'ORSAY will preach in the above-named place on SUNDAY EVENING, services to commence at 7¼. Subject—*The Christian Life and Death*. Seats free, to which the public are cordially invited. Prayer meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH—ROOM NO. 20, COOPER INSTITUTE.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M., by Rev. W. H. SWARTZ, of Pennsylvania. Subject—*The Signs of the Times, Viewed Ecclesiastically*. All the Adventists of New-York and vicinity invited, especially in the Afternoon. Seats free to all.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SABBATH School of Westminster Church, (22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.) TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, March 10, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by distinguished speakers; singing, recitations and dialogues by the children. All having an interest in the Sabbath School cause are respectfully invited to attend.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—On SUNDAY MORNING the annual sermon for the Sunday School (postponed from last Sabbath) will be given by Rev. MOSES BALLOU. Singing by the children. In the evening Mr. BALLOU will speak on *The Life and Death of Children*.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. THOMAS LODGE will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP at 7½ o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening. Prayer-meeting on Friday evening. Seats free.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH—17TH-ST., BEtween 1st and 2d avs. SUNDAY, 8th inst., the praying band will be at this Church morning, afternoon and evening. Seats free. Protracted meeting will be continued every evening next week, except Saturday evening.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Mr. HATFIELD. Afternoon at 3 P. M., Communion; and Evening at 7½ P. M., preaching by the Pastor, Rev. WILLIAM P. HAMMOND. The public invited. Seats free.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal) in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome. All seats free.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES.—REV. H. D. GANSE will deliver the ninth of this course of doctrinal sermons, in the South Baptist Church, (Rev. Mr. BURLINGHAM'S,) 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, March 8, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Trinity*.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH.—Services on SUNDAY, March 8, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Regular monthly prayer meeting of the Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. The friends of the cause are respectfully invited to attend.

BRAZIL, AND THE VALLEY OF THE AMAZON.—Rev. J. C. FLETCHER, recently returned from Brazil, will lecture on the missionary prospects in Brazil, in the Westminster Church, corner 1st-place and Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Usual services in the morning.

WARREN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Court and Smith sts, South Brooklyn. Preaching on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. A. S. FRANCIS, Pastor. Communion of the Lord's Supper will be held at 3¼ P. M. Preaching in the evening, at 7 o'clock, by Rev. E. F. REMINGTON. Seats Free.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All who are interested in the doctrine of a future life, to be obtained at the coming of Christ, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION—Episcopal—35th-st., few doors east of 6th-av. Divine service MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. Mr. EAGAN, of St. Ann's Church, willl preach in the morning, and the Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, in the evening.

REV. I. S. KALLOCH WILL PREACH his annual sermon—postponed last Sabbath—on SABBATH MORNING, in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts. He will also preach in the EVENING upon *The Resurrection of the Dead and the Recognition of Friends in Heaven*. Baptism in the morning.

SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, OF MOUNT Zion, will preach the word of prophecy on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Subject—*The World's Impending Doom, and the Coming of the Lord*. All who love Christ are invited to hear him.

SERVICES WILL BE HELD IN THE First Free Baptist Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES L. PHILLIPS. The public are invited.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., OF CALIFORNIA, will preach (D. V.) in the First Reformed Dutch Church, Jersey City, on Grand-st., near the ferry, on SUNDAY, the 8th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The public are cordially invited.

REV. G. J. GEER, D. D., WILL REPEAT his sermon to young men, on the *Treachery of Tempters*, in St. Timothy's Church, 54th-st., west of 8th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, March 8. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—REGULAR SERVICES EVERY SABBATH, in the large hall corner of 8th-av. and 33d-st. Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Subject for evening: *Ruth and Orpah, or the Great Decision*. Services at 7½ o'clock. Families and others respectfully invited.

MADISON-SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. ADAMS will, by request, preach on *Christian Patriotism*, as suggested by the life and services of Washington, on SABBATH EVENING, March 8, at 7½ o'clock.

PREACHING IN FRENCH, BY REV. M. FIVAZ, Pastor of the French Evangelical Church in Crosby-st., corner of Grand-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Stone Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

PROF. GREEN, OF PRINCETON, WILL preach, on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock, in the Grand-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Crosby-st.

REV. DR. MORGAN WILL PREACH AT the Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th-av. and 28th-st., in behalf of the Orphan's Home, on SUNDAY EVENING, March 8. Service at 7½ o'clock.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, CORNER OF HOUSton and Mott sts. Divine Service, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., the pastor, Rev. J. H. KUMMER, officiating. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANton-st., between Essex and Norfolk. Seats free. Service at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Rev. ELLIOT D. TOMKINS will preach on SUNDAY EVENING next.

REV. JNO. M. KREBS D. D., WILL PREACH in the Madison-av. Presbyterian Church on SUNDAY MORNING, 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

"LOUIS NAPOLEON, THE DESTINED Monarch of the World (Rev. xiii., 5) and the Anti-Christ, foreshown to make a seven-years' Covenant with the Jews, (Dan. ix., 27,) and to perish at Christ's Advent about 1865-70." Rev. M. BAXTER upon this, at lecture-room No. 21, Cooper Institute. SUNDAY, at 4 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

DIVINE SERVICE WILL BE CONDUCTED IN the United Presbyterian (Scotch) Church, No. 33 East 11th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., when the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed, and at 7½ P. M.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS OF THE CONGREGATION of the New Dispensation will be held on SUNDAY, at 2½, and at 7½ P. M., at No. 145 East 8th-st., (Samaritan Institute,) opposite Clinton Hall, having removed from No. 327 Bowery. Collection taken up to defray expenses.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., East of Broadway. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ evening. Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, preacher. The public are invited.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Rev. E. D. SMITH will preach in the chapel on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, March 8, at 3½ o'clock. Music by full choir. Seats free. Public invited.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY MORNING. Subject: *The Perfectibility of Man.*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as good cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing: has cooked in a French family for three years; good City references—3 years from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 71 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a young woman, as a first rate cook, and a good washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; with the best of City references from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 195 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a neat, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; an excellent baker; or would go as laundress and chambermaid; wages $7. Call at or address No. [illegible] East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; best of City reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 182 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; she has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 143 West 36th-st., first floor, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—COUNTRY SITUATION WANTED by an English Protestant woman as first-class cook; she understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, willing to assist in washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business. Good City references. Apply at No. 89 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; no objection to go into the country with the family for the summer; has the best of City reference; is to be seen for two days at No. 150 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., fourth floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation to do the chamberwork or housework of a small family. Apply at No. 142 West 17th-st. The best of City references, if required.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY DESIRES A situation as housekeeper for a widower; object, a home. Address Mrs. C. A. B, FRELAND, New-York Post-office.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, by a respectable woman, a situation as general houseworker; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 209 Canal-st., third floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE AMERican girl wishes a situation as seamstress; is willing to assist in light chamberwork; can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing-machines; no objection to take care of grown children, or going to the country; three years' City references from her last place. Call at No. 71 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WANTS a situation as baby's nurse or to attend a sick person; is well experienced; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 77 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for 2 days.

AS DOWN-STAIRS SERVANT.—A SMART and tidy young woman desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; no objection to doing general housework; knows her business in all its branches. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as regular laundress; does up linens in a superior style, can take charge of a large wash in a school or boarding-house. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A practical farmer, a Scotchman; understands farming in all its branches: his wife to take charge of the dairy, if required: best of reference given. Can be seen to-day at Wm. Elliot's seed-store, No. 27 John-st.

AS FARMER.—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN farmer desires a situation: understands the business in all its branches; is also a good man over horses and cattle in general, and is willing and obliging. Call at No 378 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a single man, as coachman and groom for a gentleman: he is a good groom and careful driver, is steady, sober and industrious: has the best of City and country reference. Address, for two days, C. W., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable married man with one child, as coachman, and is willing to assist in the garden and willing to be generally useful: has good reference. Address C. M., Box No. 218 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a single man—is a Protestant; understands his business of driving in the City; has the best reference from his last place. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young man, who would make himself useful in any house of business. Address R. D, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG GERMAN, WHO SPEAKS and writes English and French correctly, is anxious to find immediate employment. He is well educated, of correct principles and habits, and not afraid to work. Best of references given. Address N. N., Box No. 4,917, Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN IN A first-class furniture store; one well acquainted with the business, and versed in keeping accounts, will find permanent employment. The best references required. Inquire at the American Phototype Company's Office, No. 2 Leroy-place, between 12 and 2 P. M., on the 9th and 10th inst.

AS SOLICITORS.—WANTED, ONE OR TWO agents to solicit business for a well-established Life Insurance Company in this City. To men of character and energy a liberal arrangement will be made. None other need apply. Address W. H. W., Box No. 4,542 Post-office, New-York.

DYER WANTED.—WANTED, IN A FANCY Cassimere Woolen Mill, an experienced dyer. Apply to

SAMUEL HANNA,
No. 28 Reade-st.,
New-York.

A GARDENER WANTED—MUST BE A SINgle man, who understands vegetable gardening, fruits and out-door flowers, and care of a horse. Apply at No. 36 Beaver-st., second floor, back office.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTed, a smart, tidy and competent girl, that can come well recommended, to do plain cooking, washing and ironing in a small private family; will find a good home, and receive kind treatment and a full equivalent for her services. Call at No. 132 West 40th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; one who understands all kinds of meats, soups, desserts, bread and cakes; City references required. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., at No. 66 East 21st-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A WOMAN AS COOK, who thoroughly understands her business, and can bring satisfactory City reference as to character. None other need apply at No. 55 Clinton-place.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, two girls, one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and nurse. City references required. Apply at No. 211 West 34th-st.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A girl to do general housework. A Protestant preferred. Call at No. 132 Congress-st., Brooklyn, between Clinton and Henry-sts.

A CHILD'S NURSE WANTED.—A MIDDLE-aged woman, thoroughly competent to take charge of an infant. Address, with real name and place where to be found, JOHN DROL, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK ON A SMALL place, 23 miles from the City; he must understand vegetable gardening, care of horses, how to milk, and be willing to make himself generally useful. Apply to JOHN COX, No. 362 Bowery.

PROTESTANT HELP WANTED.—A coachman and farm laborers; none without the best of recommendations need apply. David Drinkwater will please call. Call or address MORRIS, office of New-York *Observer*, No. 37 Park-row.

$10 POSITIVELY MADE FROM $1 SOMETHING urgently needed in every family, very light and portable; agents wanted everywhere. Call and see, or a sample sent postage free for 10 cents that retails for $1, by R. L. WOLCOTT, No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—LUCIE D'ARVILLE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE FAIR ONE WITH GOLDEN LOCKS—LOTTERY TICKET.

WALLACK'S—AMERICANS IN PARIS—FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

BANVARD'S HALL OF ART—FOUR PANORAMAS IN ONE NIGHT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—(Afternoon) IL TROVATORE.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—SUNSET ON THE COAST OF MAINE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SATANELLA: OR, THE POWER OF LOVE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—THE EMPRESS OF BEAUTY—COM. NUTT—HIPPOPOTAMUS, &c., at all hours. RAOUL; OR, THE WRECK OF LIFE.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway.)—WEIR'S PICTURE, "TAKING THE VEIL."

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LE DEPIT AMOUREUX—LA PLUIE ET LE BEAU TEMPS—L'UT DIEZE.

IRVING HALL—GRAND CONCERT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The fighting spoken of in yesterday's TIMES as going on south of Franklin, Tenn., on Thursday, proves to have been between a brigade commanded by Col. COBURN, consisting of three regiments of infantry, about five hundred cavalry and one battery, and the entire command of the rebel Gen. VAN DORN, reported to number some 18,000 men. Of course Col. COBURN's brigade could not long contend against such odds, and though his men fought desperately, until their ammunition was exhausted, all his infantry were at last captured or killed. The cavalry and artillery escaped.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, writing from Fortress Monroe, under date of March 4, states that on the preceding evening Col. SPEAR attacked a force of rebels at Franklin, on the Blackwater, and dispersed them, capturing a number of prisoners.

We find in a Petersburgh (Va.) *Express* of the 27th ult., official announcements of the capture of the *Indianola* by the rebels, with the *Webb* and *Queen of the West*. Gen. TAYLOR, commanding at Vicksburgh, states that the prize is a good deal damaged, and Gen. PEMBERTON announces that she is sunk on the Mississippi side of the river, and that her boats and upper works have been taken out. The *Express* also contains the announcement that three steamers, with large and valuable cargoes, ran the blockade and arrived at Charleston from Nassau recently.

A report has reached Panama that the *Alabama* was at Cayman Island on the 6th inst., trying to ship men, and had been ordered off by the authorities. Commander WILKES and four war steamers were said to be outside, blockading the *Alabama*, and would, it is supposed, succeed in capturing her. Our Panama correspondent, however, doubts the story.

In the United States Senate yesterday, the Standing Committees were announced. Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, called up the additional rule proposed by him, prescribing that the loyal oath shall be taken by members of the Senate. During the debate on the subject, a number of communications from the President were announced, and it was determined to go into Executive session. When the doors were opened, the subject of the oath was resumed, and after considerable debate, it was decided to administer it to such as would take it. A number of the newly elected Senators subscribed to it before the adjournment.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, a bill was introduced to authorize the City of New-York to borrow money to build the City Hall. The Albany and Susquehannah Railroad bill was passed. An attempt was made to put the Chenango Canal Extension bill on its passage, but it failed.

In the Assembly, the bill to divide the Eleventh Ward, Brooklyn, was passed; also the bill for the appointment of a Commissioner of Lunacy; also the bill to authorize the Croton Board to take certain lands; also the Canal Appropriation bill. The charges against Speaker CALLICOT came up at noon as the special order, but after some debate the subject was postponed until Wednesday evening next. A bill was introduced to authorize the building of a railroad in Grand-street, New-York; also a bill to make the Corporation-Attorney and Public Administrator in New-York elective by the people. A number of bills were reported favorably—among them the Senate bill to legalize the ordinances of the City of New-York relative to bounties and relief.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamship *Arabia* at Halifax, yesterday, we have advices from Europe two days later than by the *Hibernian*. She left Liverpool on the 21st, and Queenstown on the 22d ult. It was reported by the Captain of a vessel which had arrived at Gibraltar, that on the 9th ult. he passed a steamer which he supposed to be the *Alabama*, and that on the next day a naval battle took place within five miles of him, the cannonading being distinctly heard, and the flashes of the guns observed. It is supposed to have been an engagement between the *Alabama* and a United States vessel. The latitude and longitude are not given. The emancipation demonstrations continued in England, and were very fully attended. The feeling in favor of the North appeared to be strengthening every day. The story of the rebel loan having been negotiated is again reiterated by the London *Times*, but its correctness was doubted in some quarters. The Polish question was the leading political theme in Europe. France had sent a dispatch to Berlin, expressing great dissatisfaction with the intervention of Prussia in the affairs of Poland. In debate in the British House of Lords, Earl RUSSELL denounced the course of Russia in regard to conscriptions. It was rumored that M. FOULD had tendered his resignation as the French Minister of Finance. The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull on Saturday, at unchanged rates. The sales amounted to 2,000 bales. The advices per the *Australasian* were not received until after business hours. The Cotton market then became very excited, and closed 1d.@2d. higher, with large sales. Breadstuffs were very dull, but unchanged and steady. Provisions were also very dull. Consols closed at 92⅜@92½ for money.

GENERAL NEWS.

The great mass meeting of loyal citizens held last night at the Cooper Institute, was a decided success. Speeches were made by eminent citizens of every party; resolutions of unequivocal patriotism were adopted by acclamation, and in entire harmony the vast assemblage gave its adherence to the loyal legend of "the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the Law."

The steamship *Northern Light* arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Aspinwall on the 25th ult., bringing $1,283,551 in treasure, a million of which is consigned to the Government Treasurer in this City. The news from Central America by the *Northern Light* is important. War had commenced between Guatemala and Salvador. CARRERA had left Guatemala on the 4th ult., with four thousand troops, with the avowed intention of invading Salvador, and proceeding directly to the capital. Gen. BARRIOS, however, was preparing to meet the invaders; in six days, six thousand troops had been organized and armed, partly with Enfield rifles. Several battalions, all well equipped, with field batteries of rifled guns, left Salvador on the 7th, the troops all manifesting the greatest enthusiasm. The President had taken the command-in-chief, and important points, including Salvador, had been fortified. The first conflict was expected to take place near Santa Anna, which the Salvadorians had fortified, and toward which CARRERA was known to be marching on the 15th. The news from South America by this arrival is not important.

Gen. BURNS has been ordered West to supersede Gen. ROBERT MCCOOK. Gen. BURNS commanded a brigade in BURNSIDE's army until it reached Falmouth, when he was promoted to the command of a division in COUCH's (formerly SUMNER'S) corps. He has already started for the West.

In the Surrogate's Court yesterday, before Surrogate TUCKER, the will of JOANNA O'CONNOR was admitted to probate, leaving $250 to Archbishop HUGHES, or to his successor, for the benefit of the new Catholic Cathedral, and also $250 to the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul. The will of MARIA WALDRON leaves $200 to the Poor Fund of the Baptist Church in Oliver-street. The demise of JOHN ANTHON, Esq., was announced at Trial Term of the Superior Court yesterday, Justice MONCRIEF, and the Court adjourned in respect to his memory.

The price of Gold made another decline of 2½ ₩ cent. yesterday, closing 153, as against 177 ₩ cent. early in the week. The Stock Market closed dull. Money easy. Exchange unsettled.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were heavy and generally cheaper yesterday. Groceries, Wool and Tobacco were less active, and declining. Light transactions were reported in Hops, Seeds, Oils, Tallow, Whalebone and Naval Stores. Fire Crackers were depressed and lower. Whisky was more sought after, and was firmer. Cotton was moderately dealt in, at reduced prices. The Freight market was inactive. All desirable styles of Dry Goods were in pretty active request, and were, in some instances, dearer in the first half of the week; but the extraordinary fall and frequent fluctuations in Gold and Exchange during the past three days materially impeded transactions, and the market closed spiritlessly. The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods were $2,422,215, against $1,187,757 same week last year.

POLAND.—The Polish Revolution—for the movement now deserves that name—appears to be rapidly growing in magnitude. There is evidently great fear of its spreading both among the Prussian and Austrian Poles; and the Convention which has been entered into between Prussia and Russia doubtless provides for the joint action of those Powers in the matter. Lord Palmerston said in Parliament that the only agreement between Russia and Prussia of which the British Government knew was one by which the troops of one party should be allowed to pursue insurgents into the territory of the other; but there are indications that the double-headed alliance has wider bearings than this. Earl RUSSELL said that Austria had declared her intention to be perfectly neutral—which is likely to be the case as long as her own dominions are undisturbed. It appears very likely before the trouble is settled that it will pervade all the three Powers that hold Polish territory, and may involve complications between all the five great European Powers.

The insurrection and its bearings are exciting great attention in France and England, and seem for the time to take precedence even of the American question. In England, the expressions both in and out of Parliament have been of deep sympathy with the Poles, while at the same time the policy of non-interference is upheld. In France the popular sympathy is with the Poles, but the Imperial purpose and policy are as enigmatical as they have been on the American question. The Emperor will doubtless wait for the development of events, and if Prussia gets involved, he may see an opportunity for his friendly offices and for the rectification of French frontiers. This will give his restless mind work, and draw it it off from its unhealthy broodings on our affairs.

We think it safe to say that in no event is there a chance of the success of the revolution or the reconstitution of the ancient kingdom of Poland. Everything is against such a prospect. The Poles will be crushed by the great armies of Russia and Prussia, and the fires of revolution will be quenched with blood. The attempt will but add another to the heroic but unsuccessful attempts of the Polish people for independence and nationality.

THE GOPHER PARTY.—They are apt and quick in giving characteristic nicknames out West. Gen. LOGAN, who with his Division is at work on the Lake Providence Cut-off, west of the Mississippi, took occasion of WASHINGTON's Birthday anniversary to deliver a speech to his men. He spoke in the strongest terms of denunciation of the peace-preachers, and characterized them as "Gophers," or the "Gopher party." The name is good, and is likely to become as popular in the West as Copperhead has been. The gopher is an undermining, burrowing, mischievous animal, with sharp curved claws. They are very injurious to vegetation, and their character and habits are not commendable. The naturalist SAY styles the common Western variety *pseudostoma*, or "false mouth." The undermining of public confidence, of faith in the army, in the Union, and the Government, is the characteristic work of the secesh gophers, while the "false mouth" is their universal characteristic.

England and Our Blazing Ships.

We are glad to hear our Chamber of Commerce using such plain language concerning England's participatian in the burning of our ships. It is no subject for honeyed speech. There is blood in it. Nothing is more certain than that, sooner or later, war will come from these wrongs unless stopped. It is just as sure as that the American nature will remain unchanged.

The English Ministry have the name of being experienced and wise men. But they are fools and idiots, if they let this thing go on. They are drawing upon their country a disaster which will make their names forever accursed. It is amazing that sane men can so mistake us. Do they not know that this is a Government of the people? Do they not know that the popular heart everywhere is controlled more by feeling than by calculation, and that its wounds always rankle deep and long? What possesses them to imagine the American people an exception? Are they so old as to have forgotten how the sense of former British injuries clung to the first and second generations of this Republic—how it burned in their blood—how jealous it made them of England, and how quick to take offence—how on more than twenty different occasions it carried them to the very verge of an open declaration of war—and how it was a standing complaint in Parliament and in the Press, that nothing was so popular in this country as denunciation and defiance of England? If this was the spirit which moved our people when their numbers were comparatively few and their strength feeble, what shall it be in the gigantic growth of this and the coming generation? If this was the temper under the petty trespasses that used to be practiced upon us, how shall we feel in memory of their attempt to stab us under the fifth rib in the day of our misfortune?

The time will surely come when atonement for this crime will be demanded. Not this year, not next, perhaps, possibly not for five, ten, or twenty years. It was a full generation after the spoliations on American commerce by France, that Gen. JACKSON compelled her to pay her twenty-five millions of francs, or take the alternative of immediate war. The time when these reclamations will be made upon England, will depend mainly upon the position of parties, and the character of the men who lead them. But, judging from all past American experience, it would be a most extraordinary thing if many years elapsed before some bold party leader should utter the watchword of "Indemnity or War," and the party itself take it up and carry it through with a spirit nothing could withstand. A popular appeal on that issue, directed not only to the American sense of justice, but to every proud sensibility and every passionate emotion of the American heart, would just as surely be favorably responded to as the waves respond to the winds. Questions of expediency would not be taken into account at all. The demand would be made upon England as a matter of feeling, and with very little concern for the consequences. It would be enough for our people to know that back of their demand lay hundreds of thousands of veteran soldiers, and the most formidable navy in the world.

Do Ministers flatter themselves they are safe under the wretched subterfuge that they have no means of knowing to what use these ships, built, armed and manned in their waters, are to be put? Do they fancy it will be enough to say that they were told these vessels were for the Emperor of China? This excuse will have no other effect than to make our people the more impatient to avenge themselves upon a Government that can so add hypocrisy to deadly malice. There is not a man in the British Cabinet who was not made morally certain to what business the *Alabama* was to be put, weeks before she started on her piratical career. They all know just as well that the half-dozen vessels of war now getting ready for sea, in the shipyards of the Mersey, are intended for the same use. This knowledge, perhaps, may rest simply on circumstantial evidence. But what of that? Three-fourths of the convictions in any Criminal Court proceed from such evidence solely; and we may say that ninety-nine-hundredths of the practical judgments of everyday life, respecting men and things, are made up from no other material. No wise Government, and no wise man, hesitates to be governed by the moral certainty, or, we may even say, the reasonable probability, which circumstantial evidence affords. The English Ministry may choose not to act upon it. *We shall.* Holding it to be morally certain that the British Government knowingly and deliberately abetted American rebels in destroying our commerce, we shall demand indemnity for it. That indemnity will be paid, or there will be war, in which it will be seen what we in turn can do with English commerce.

But some of them trump up their little legal quibbles. Not content with the explicit opinions of the official law advisers of the Crown, that the fitting out of the *Alabama* was a breach of neutrality, they resort to all sorts of paltry little shifts, in the way of special pleading, to clear themselves of responsibility. Well, it is idle to discuss such points. Even supposing there were anything in them; it is stark madness to imagine that hereafter, when the day of reckoning comes, such straws will turn the popular torrent. Our people will be in no humor for pettifogging. They will have substantial justice, and nothing short. In fact, no defensive war was ever averted by a resort to any such technicalities. The principles, and the passions, and the policies which dictate war are never traversed by pleas in abatement.

We say these things in sorrow but not in anger—as rational forewarning, not as passionate menace. A war with England we shall never fail to consider a grievous calamity. It is precisely because we so deeply deprecate it, that we so emphatically exclaim against the folly which will make it inevitable. To the body of the English people, especially the toiling millions, Americans bear nothing but good will. With them they make no controversy. It is the Government alone—which protects and abets our domestic enemies in preying upon our commerce, contrary to every principle of natural right, to the letter of international law, to the spirit of every treaty obligation—it is the Government alone, we say, which is to-day laying up wrath against the day of wrath. It is from that Government that atonement will be required. If that requirement brings on war, the English people who must be involved in it, must look not to Americans but to their own class-rulers to answer for it. But for the blindness and selfishness of these, war between the nations would hardly be possible.

The National Armies.

Those who imagined that Gen. HOOKER was going to rush headlong to Richmond as soon as he took command of the army, have been disappointed. It is forty days since HOOKER succeeded BURNSIDE, and, excepting a few skirmishes and the change of base of a single army corps, all has been ceaselessly quiet on the Rappahannock. Neither are there any evidences, so far as is known, of any immediate attack on the rebel army, or movement against the rebel capital. On opposite banks of the river, deep in mud and mire, lie the two great hostile forces, each quite ready to resist any offensive action of the other, but neither of them able to assume the aggressive.

Of the rebel army, its condition and numbers, we know but little. It seems quite certain that parts of it have been sent down to North and South Carolina, and it may be a few regiments have been shipped West. But the great mass of it still lies stretched along the line of railroad from the Rappahannock to the James River—from Fredericksburgh to Richmond. The continued extension and the wider enforcement of the Conscription act keeps up its regiments and its numbers; and the relentless enforcement of the military code keeps it in discipline and in order. The supplies which are raised by the labor of the slaves are brought from all parts of the South to Richmond; and though now, as always, hard up for clothing, they manage to keep in the vital heat by means of the coarse goods made in Virginia and Georgia, by blankets and carpets, and by material brought through the blockade and across the country from Texas. There is, doubtless, plenty of discouragement for them in the aspect of affairs in the western part of the Confederacy; and they always profess to be anxious for the stoppage of the war, that they may return to their homes.

Gen. HOOKER has made the very best use of the forty days in which he has had authority. It was literally out of his or any other General's power to advance against the enemy in Virginia. Nature had put her ban upon that. But he has worked unceasingly for the elevation of the efficiency and morale of his army. Their discipline, their tone, their comfort—all these have been vastly improved. From our correspondents with the army we receive accounts continually that they are being brought to a finer condition than ever. Desertion has stopped, and thousands of deserters have been returned to the ranks. The men have as much faith in HOOKER as they have ever had in any leader. They are anxious, as always, to be led against the enemy, that they may try the fortunes of war and the force of their mettle once more.

The period of bad weather is rapidly passing away, and a few short weeks will make it possible to open the campaign in Virginia. The army will be prepared for the weather. What HOOKER's plans may be, it would be idle to speculate. But his character and career furnish evidence that they will be carried out with an energy and a determined force such as have been possessed by none of his predecessors.

While the country has thus waited patiently and contentedly for the movement of the great army in the East, it has been kept in daily expectation of hearing again the clash of arms in the West. Gen. ROSECRANS at Murfreesboro and Gen. GRANT at Vicksburgh, have seemed for weeks to be on the very eve of striking the two great blows which are needed to settle the rebellion in one half of the Confederate States. Any day may startle us with the news of these events. The object for which Gen. GRANT is now laboring is evidently to effect a union of his forces with those of Gen. BANKS. The Lake Providence canal, which is rapidly being completed, will secure that end. When the two armies are united, their work will be as practicable as it is simple; and we shall be disappointed if a month passes away, after that event, before we have complete control of the Mississippi River. From Gen. ROSECRANS the country will hear before the first quarter of the year, which he opened so splendidly, is closed. The skirmishing of which we daily hear is becoming closer and heavier, and any one of these may bring on the great battle which, in any event, cannot long be delayed. Of the lesser operations of the war, many of them must be accomplished within this and the coming month. The march into Arkansas, the capture of Charleston and Wilmington, and other important movements, should be effected before the warm weather. It is just a year since, by the capture of New-Orleans, we achieved the most brilliant naval victory of the war; and we trust that the Spring of this year may be as fertile in victories as was the Spring of 1862.

The Loyalty of New-York.

The meeting at Cooper Institute last night was a magnificent manifestation of the unconditional loyalty of the City of New-York. It was, in every respect, a splendid triumph of national sentiment over partisan feeling and personal differences on subordinate matters. The hall was packed to its utmost capacity at a very early hour, and a meeting quite as large was organized outside. The audience was mainly, as a matter of course, made up of the supporters of the Administration; but there were also present a very large number of those who have hitherto acted with the Democratic party. Gen. SCOTT was prevented from presiding, by sudden indisposition at the last moment.

The speaking was mainly in the hands of Democrats. JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., made a very happy and forcible speech, insisting on a vigorous prosecution of the war as a matter of absolute necessity. Judge DALY spoke briefly, but with vigor and effect, in denunciation of the talk about peace or an armistice, or concessions or compromises of any kind—saying that the war could only be ended by being pushed vigorously to a triumphant close. JOHN VAN BUREN made the principal speech of the evening. It was long, full in its discussion of the questions involved, clear in its statement of his own position, and distinct and emphatic in its support of the Government and the war. He denounced the idea of separation or of concessions, as utterly inadmissible, branded the rebellion as wicked and wanton, and indorsed as constitutional and sanctioned by precedent the action of Congress in conferring upon the President the extraordinary powers embodied in the bills which were passed at its recent session. The speech was clear in style and cogent in argument, and abounded in the graceful humor and wit by which Mr. VAN BUREN's speeches are always distinguished. It cannot fail to have a wholesome influence, especially among the great mass of the Democratic Party to whom it was mainly addressed.

The meeting will do good throughout the country. It will serve to show the rebels that any hopes they may have based on divisions at the North are idle, and it will, we trust, stimulate loyal men everywhere to forego their differences on minor points, and to unite their councils and their efforts in support of the war against the rebellion.

LESSONS IN WAR.—They do things neatly down in San Salvador. That country is in trouble with the neighboring State of Guatemala, and in one week has called into the field and equipped seven thousand troops to meet the enemy. No debt is to be incurred for the war; the people are to pay the taxes for its prosecution monthly, and the soldiers get their pay *every day*. Our correspondent writes that one of the Senators remarked to him, "we have no debating in the Legislature, because the question of sustaining the Government is one on which there is no difference of opinion." That is certainly a very charming financial, political and military state of affairs. Such unanimity, promptitude and happy dispatch is not likely ever to be reached in the United States. Our late Congress did well: our Secretary of the Treasury and our Secretary of War doubtless do their best; but they can each and all learn a lesson by studying the style and spirit of the patriotic San Salvadorians.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Opening Night of Mr. Max Maretzek's Operatic Season.

Mr. MAX MARETZEK resumed his old position at the Academy of Music last evening, and was greeted by a full and fashionable deputation from all classes of the music-loving community. There was probably not an unprofessional auditor in that immense audience that did not feel a thrill of satisfaction at seeing a practical man once more at the head of the direction of the principal art establishment of the New World. The interests of the Academy, so far as Italian Opera is concerned, have not been well conserved in the absence of such a head. Various experiments of singular audacity and barren result have been made; such, for instance, as trying to give grand opera without grand artists, and mainly on the strength of a few pieces of "armour by GRANGER of Paris,"—a chivalric device that failed utterly; then came the epoch of diminished forces, when an orchestra of twenty-eight was considered sufficient, and a chorus of equal magnitude had to sentinel the stage, and make an imposing effect before the public. There are many small towns in Europe where economical contrivances of this sort are practiced, but the Academy sank even lower than these, for the operas played were not given entire as they are almost sure to be there. The absence of any musical head to the concern resulted naturally in a degree of license that was almost incredible. Everything that presented the slightest difficulty to the singers or the players was inexorably cut out; hence, we have had the rudiments of operas, not the works themselves.

The indications of a superior rule are noticeable in all the departments under Mr. MARETZEK's supervision. The orchestra has been greatly strengthened, and can boast now of eight first violins, seven second violins, three violas, four violoncellos and four double basses—a quartette that, with the usual complement of wood and brass instruments, brings the numerical strength of the band up to forty-five players—a phenomenal number here, although still below the European average. The chorus has been strengthened mainly in the female department, where heretofore it has been weakest. It is now well balanced and powerful. Of the principal artists we may say briefly that they achieved generally a success last evening, when "Il Trovatore" was played throughout without cuts, transpositions or interpolations. The cast was as follows: *Leonora*, Signora MEDORI; *Azucena*, Mlle. SALZER; *Manrico*, Signor MAZZOLINI; *Count*, Signor BELLINI; *Ferando*, Signor COLETTI. We have only time and space to refer briefly to the artists who were thus introduced for the first time to our public.

Signora MEDORI enjoys a European reputation, and has won her best triumphs on the hardest fields of the Continent. Her voice is still clear, round and full. It is eminently susceptible of dramatic expression, but is not very ductile. In the upper register it has to be forced, and then deflexes from the correct intonation, producing a painful effect. Mme. MEDORI's style is grand, and we have no doubt that nervousness and change of climate had much to do with the only defect we have referred to—bad intonation. In the fourth act, she acted and sang with excellent effect.

Signor MAZZOLINI's success was thoroughly complete. It began with a hearty recognition, and ended with an ovation—for the tenor's opportunities are in the third and last acts, and for these, without restraining himself too much, he made ample provision. Like all modern tenors, Signor MAZZOLINI has a *robusto* voice, but it is not of the gusty kind to which we have been accustomed. Although of unusual power, it possesses rare quality, and is indeed so sympathetic in the upper part, and full in the lower, that almost any *role* is within his reach. Signor MAZZOLINI's qualifications do not cease here. He is—strange to say—an actor, and infuses rare spirit and intelligence into a part which has been rarely visited with those qualities. Graceful in movement; excellent in style; extraordinarily gifted in voice, and, we should think, a well-informed musician, it seems as if we had found in this gentleman a tenor who can recall not unworthily the best efforts of Signor SALVI. We have never heard the slow movement of the aria in the third act sang with more exquisite taste, or the succeeding "*Di quella pira*" with better squareness and spirit. In the prison scene of the last act, and more particularly in the last scene of all, he was also remarkably good.

Signor BELLINI, the baritone, was hardly in a position to reveal the extraordinary beauty of his voice, but won a hearty recognition for the willingness with which he did his best, notwithstanding the most evident indisposition. An apology was subsequently made for the gentleman, and we therefore reserve our remarks until another and more favorable opportunity.

Mlle. SULZER, the *Azucena* of the evening, possesses a very agreeable mezzo-soprano voice, and sings well. She is also a good actress; indeed, Mr. MARETZEK's present company is remarkable for the fact that all the artists are also good actors. The performance, in consequence, went off with much spirit.

The reception awarded to the artists was of the heartiest character. They were recalled enthusiastically, and cheers upon cheers greeted them as they passed before the footlights. Mr. MARETZEK, himself, was, of course, the recipient of much of this heartiness, and bowed apologetically, as if the evening's entertainment had not quite come up to his expectation, however much it had exceeded that of the public. Every allowance, has, of course, to be made for artists so newly arrived in our midst; but without straining this point, it is perfectly fair to say that the Company at the Academy of Music is by far the best we have had for many years.

"Il Trovatore" will be repeated, to-day, at the first grand matinée.

IRVING HALL.—Miss CARLOTTA PATTI appears here to-night, at a grand concert given on her behalf by Mr. HARRISON, the spirited proprietor of the establishment. The lady is about to join her sister in Europe, and this is one of the last opportunities of hearing her prior to her departure. Miss PATTI will be assisted by Mr. WM. CASTLE, the popular tenor, Mr. J. N. PATTISON, pianist, Mr. F. EBEN, flutist, and Signor ABELLA, conductor.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT IN BROOKLYN.—We have only space to call attention to the very admirable programme issued by the Philharmonic Society of Brooklyn for the fourth concert of the current season. The soloists are Mme. GUERRABELLA, WILLIAM MASON, and BERGNER the violincellist. The last rehearsal will be given this morning at the Academy, and the concert this evening, at eight o'clock.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Circulation of Mr. Dean's Anti-War Speech—The Charges Against Speaker Callicot—Postponement of the Subject—Improving the Navigation of the Hudson, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 6, 1863.

The Democrats are circulating the speech of Mr. DEAN in large numbers, it being the key-note against the war. I will not say that precisely in proportion as it opposes the measures of the Government it is giving aid and comfort to the enemy, though logically, if not in point of fact, this might be inferred. It would seem that it must be a doubtful kind of satisfaction inspired in the author by the fact that his speech is read with a greater degree of pleasure by unconditional traitors than by the unconditional loyal men of the country.

But the doctrines of this speech are no more the doctrines of the North than of the Democratic party. They may be, and doubtless are the doctrines of FERNANDO WOOD and men of that class. Though spoken in the name of Gov. SEYMOUR, and though His Excellency was at one time far on that track, I have good reason for believing that a sober second thought has caused him to draw back. So far from accepting these doctrines laid down by Mr. DEAN, and, as far as heard from, accepted by all rebeldom, I predict that the Democratic party proper will, in less than three months, be in quite the opposite direction—in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war, unreservedly for the Government, and as unreservedly opposed to the rebellion. But the record made by the Woods, the Deans, those who have imitated their example, or whose example they have followed, will remain, the object of approbation from the rebels, and of regret on our part.

The special order—the charges against Speaker CALLICOT—which was set down for 12 o'clock to-day, was postponed till Wednesday evening next.

It had been arranged between certain leading membesr on both sides to postpone the subject till 12 o'clock Tuesday next, principally at Mr. FIELDS' request, who has, for ten days, been in ill health, but this arrangement was repudiated by Mr. HUGHES on one side, and Mr. MONROE on the other.

Mr. MOULTON, of Montgomery, (Dem.,) said he was heartily sick of this whole business, which was for Buncombe and personal advantage, and an interfering with the business of the State. He was, therefore, opposed to the time named, and moved to substitute Wednesday evening; and he said he hoped there were business men enough in the House to put a stop to this everlasting question, of which he was, as he did not doubt others were, utterly disgusted.

The remarks of Mr. MOULTON took lodgment in the good sense of the House, and the motion for Wednesday evening was carried by a large majority.

It is evident that Mr. FIELDS will not be able, in the present aspect of the case, to drill his party into his leadership on this question. Nor is this wonderful. The only wonder is that he has so long been able to command the votes of his party in the House, many of whom, as stated by Mr. MOULTON, had become thoroughly disgusted with his objects, if not with him.

The majority have not the slightest wish or intention to suppress investigation, nor is there any reason to fear the result of the most rigid examination.

Mr. HUTCHINGS, from the Committee on Cities, reported the bill relative to the term of office of heads of Departments in the City of New-York. Mr. SEYMOUR stated that he should make a minority report. This is the bill that smashes the ring of BOOLE & Co.

Mr. MATTOON, from the Committee on Commerce, in the House, made a written report and a bill relative to improving the navigation of the Hudson. The bill appropriates $100,000, and names Messrs. SCHUYLER, VAN SANTVOORD and HARCOURT, of Albany, and Capt. TUPPER, of Troy, Commissioners to expend the money, which is to be between Troy and New-Baltimore.

The bill introduced by Mr. WARD, relative to the Harlem Stage and Ferry Company, amends the act incorporating said Company by inserting "Railroad Company," the track to commence at the North or Hudson River, at or near the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, along the river to Manhattan-street, thence to the intersection of said street with One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, thence to the intersection of said street with Third-avenue, thence to the point of intersection of Third-avenue with Bowery, down Bowery to Grand-street, thence to and through Allen-street to the foot of Grand-street, where the ferry crosses East River.

Mr. E. HOPKINS reported a bill making the office of Public Administrator in New-York elective; and Mr. DEAN gave notice of two bills relative to the Pilot Commissioners, one to abolish the office, the other to compel them to report to the Comptroller. There is a disposition evidently either to amend the law in several particulars or abolish it altogether.

It is rumored that Gov. SEYMOUR will shortly nominate Commissioner Bowen's successor. Mayor Powell, of Brooklyn, and others supposed to take an interest in the subject, have been here for some time.

RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Friday, March 6.

Mr. Pruyn reported favorably the bill to repeal the act relative to school libraries in New-York.

Mr. Ganson introduced a bill to authorize the City to borrow money to build the City Hall.

Mr. Cornell moved to amend the charter of the Corn Exchange Insurance Company.

The bill to amend the act relative to weights and measures was passed.

The bill to incorporate the Harlem Savings Bank was ordered to a third reading.

The Albany and Susquehannah Railroad Appropriation bill was passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Angel, Bailey, Bradley, Connolly, Cook, H. A. Clark, Cornell, Farrar, Folger, Hutchinson, Munroe, Murphy, Pruyn, Ramsay, Sanford, Smith, Truman, Woodruff.

Nays—Messrs. Bell, W. Clark, Freer, Ganson, Montgomery, Richards, Robertson, Tobey, Young.

Ayes, 19; Nays, 9.

Mr. Truman then asked unanimous consent to take up the Chenango Canal Extension bill, and put it on its final passage.

Mr. W. Clark objected on the ground that he did not like to see these measures travel so close together.

Mr. Folger asked permission to put the resolutions to amend the Constitution relative to the Court of Appeals, on their final passage.

Objection was made.

Mr. Cornell introduced a bill in relation to common schools.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate met at 7 o'clock, and, going into Committee of the Whole, considered the bill incorporating Roman Catholic churches.

After discussion by Messrs. Connolly, Pruyn, Cook, Ganson and Ramsey, Mr. Cook moved to amend the first section by making the three laymen among the incorporators elective by the congregations of churches, instead of being appointed by the Archbishop, or Bishop of Diocese, Vicar-General and Pastor. Lost.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to authorize the Neptune Insurance Company to insure against fire and loss by inland navigation transportation, was debated at length, and the bill was rejected. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Friday, March. 6.

Mr. McGowan, on a question of privilege, said that the minority report of the Canal Committee against the bill to appropriate the remainder of the canal revenues, appeared in the papers with his signature. He had refused to sign his name to the report and it appeared there without his authority.

BILLS PASSED.

To divide the Eleventh Ward, Brooklyn.

For the appointment of a Commissioner of Lunacy for the State of New-York.

To authorize the Croton Board to take certain lands to extend their works.

In relation to the detention of prisoners in Kings County.

The Canal Appropriation bill.

To incorporate the Society for the Protection of Destitute Children, in New-York.

THE SPECIAL ORDER.

At 12 o'clock the special order, the charges of corruption against Speaker Callicot, were announced.

Mr. T. C. Fields said that yesterday afternoon, upon consultation with gentlemen on the other side of the House, a conclusion was come to, to postpone the special order until Tuesday next. He moved a postponement until that day at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Sherwood hoped there would be no objection to the motion to postpone. It was made by consent, after consultation with gentlemen on both sides of the House.

Mr. Hughes hoped the motion would not prevail. Next Tuesday was general order day. He did not desire to put off public business in which all constituencies were interested. He had not been consulted in relation to the postponement and did not recognize self-constituted leaders. If there was a good reason given for putting off the special order he would consent to do so if some other day than Tuesday was named.

Mr. T. C. Fields was not desirous of appearing in the character of a leader, or of claiming it for others. A sufficient reason to him for the postponement of the subject was the illness of himself and the wishes of the gentlemen on the other side. He regretted that the gentleman from Kings (Hughes) was not present at the consultation, as that lucid mind of his and that warm, generous nature which he possesses would have induced him to agree to a postponement with a full heart, and yield his prejudices, if he had any.

Mr. Hughes—The reason I was not present at the consultation was because I had no invitation.

Mr. Fields—The consultation was accidental—no one was notified. He was quite ready and willing to bring the matter up now, if the House deemed it proper. If he had deemed that delay would have prejudiced either side he would not have agreed to it.

After further debate, on motion of Mr. Moulton the subject was postponed until 7 o'clock Wednesday evening.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. King—To authorize the construction of a pier on the North River, between Hammond and Thirteenth streets.

By Mr. Hill—To incorporate the Machinists' Protective Union of the City of New-York, and that they may take and hold real and personal property to the amount of $100,000.

By Mr. Gover—To authorize the building of the Grand-street Railroad; incorporators—Messrs. William A. Smalley, —— Gardener, Thomas H. Ferris and others; the track to run along Greenwich, Mercer, Grand, Crosby, Howard, Canal streets, &c.

By Mr. Seymour—To provide for the better collection of taxes in Buffalo.

By Mr. E. Hopkins—To make the Corporation Attorney and Public Administrator of New-York elective by the people.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Mr. Hutchins'—To keep the Heads of Departments of New-York in office four years.

Mr. Leamey's—To prohibit the use of chain bridges at ferry landings.

Mr. Matoon's—To improve navigation, &c.

Mr. A. Smith's—To legalize the ordinances of the City of New-York relative to bounties and relief.

Mr. Prindle's—To amend the Constitution so as to reorganize the Courts.

Mr. Ward introduced a bill to allow the Harlem Stage and Ferry Company to lay a railroad track on the stage route.

Recess until 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Korn called up his resolutions appointing a Committee of Three to communicate with the President, to ascertain the cause of the imprisonment in Fort McHenry of four citizens of New-York, and to demand their release.

Mr. Korn made some alterations in the preamble, and used the word "request," instead of "demand," so as to satisfy thee Republican members. He spoke in favor of the resolutions.

Mr. Parker moved to strike out the sentence, "If no good cause shall be assigned for their detention, then to request their release, as citizens of this Commonwealth."

The amendment was warmly opposed, and afterward rejected.

The resolution was then adopted.

The remainder of the session was consumed in the consideration of the annual appropriation bill, which, after several minor amendments, was ordered to third reading.

Mr. Reddington offered resolutions complimentary to Gen. Butler, inviting him to visit the Capital, as a guest of the State. Laid over.

Adjourned.

RIOT IN DETROIT.

From Ten to Fifteen Persons Killed.

Detroit, Mich., Friday, March 6—10 P. M.

A negro, who had committed an outrage upon a young white girl, was being taken from the Court-room to jail, under escort of the military, this afternoon, when an attempt to rescue was made by a gang of rowdies. The crowd was fired upon, and one man killed and several wounded. Being foiled in their attempt to get possession of the negro, the mob perpetrated the most horrible outrages upon the colored people residing in the vicinity of the jail. Houses were gutted and burned, and the inmates maltreated, and, in many instances, killed. Ten or fifteen lives have already been lost, and as many houses burned. All the available military here, and a regiment in the interior of the State, have been sent for. A vigorous attempt will now be made to quell the riot.

Obituary.

Mrs. Blandina Dudley died at her residence in this city this morning, at the advanced age of 80. She was the widow of Hon. Charles E. Dudley, who filled various offices at home and abroad, and was Martin Van Buren's successor in the United States Senate in 1829. Mrs. D. was a lady of high social qualities and of all womanly virtues. In her later years she has been profuse in the expenditure of her great wealth upon religious, scientific and benevolent objects. She leaves a monument in the Dudley Observatory, and a pleasant memory with all who knew her.—*Albany Journal, 6th.*

A DISASTER IN TENNESSEE.

A Single Brigade of National Troops Fighting Against 18,000 Rebels.

Three Regiments Captured After the Exhaustion of Their Ammunition.

Nashville, Friday, March 6.

There was fighting all day yesterday between Van Dorn's command and a Federal force of three regiments of infantry, about 500 cavalry and one battery, at Springville, thirteen miles south of Franklin. Col. Coburn's three regiments of infantry were cut to pieces or captured by the rebel forces. They fought desperately, but their ammunition became exhausted, and the Federals, overpowered by superior numbers, were either killed or captured. The cavalry and artillery got off safely.

No reinforcement from Gen. Gilbert, at Franklin, reached the scene of action. There were seven regiments of Federals at that place.

Van Dorn is reported to have 18,000 men under his command.

Nashville, Friday, March 6—P. M.

Further details of the fight at Franklin yesterday have been received. Five regiments of infantry and one battery of the Eighteenth Ohio, with the Ninth Pennsylvania and the Second Michigan Cavalry, all under command of Col. Coburn, of the Thirty-third Indiana, advanced on Spring Hill on the 4th inst. Several spirited skirmishes took place during the day, our troops camping four miles distant.

On the 5th a movement was apparent, and during some disorder on our left, the enemy suddenly opened on our men with three batteries, on different points at the same time. The enemy also appeared on each flank in greatly superior force.

The unequal contest was maintained with great determination, with heavy loss on both sides, and resulted unfortunately to our troops, a large part of the Thirty-third Indiana, Nineteenth Michigan, Twenty-second Wisconsin and Eighty-fifth Indiana, with the most of their commissioned officers, being captured. Our artillery and cavalry were successfully withdrawn. The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Ohio was out, but returned without loss.

All is quiet to-day. The rebels have fallen back. Their force was infantry, with heavier artillery than ours.

Gen. Gilbert's non-action, in failing to support Col. Coburn, is severely censured by the officers and men.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Official Announcement of the Capture of the Indianola.

Blockade Running at Charleston.

FROM VICKSBURGH.

The Petersburgh *Express*, of Feb. 27, publishes the following telegram:

Vicksburgh, Wednesday, Feb. 25.

I have the honor to report, after a serious and hot engagement, the capture of the Federal iron-clad steamer *Indianola*, Lieutenant Commanding Brown, U. S. N., together with all her officers and crew, by the Confederate steamers *Queen of the West* and *Webb*, forming an expedition that was sent out by me for that purpose, under Maj. J. L. Brent. *The prize is a good deal damaged.*

R. F. TAYLOR,
Major-General Commanding.

"Another dispatch," says the *Express*, "from Lieut.-Gen. Pemberton, announcing the capture, says that *the Indianola is sunk* on the Mississippi side of the river, *her boats and upper works out*, near Mr. Davis's plantation."

FROM CHARLESTON.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 10th ult. says:

"Much to our surprise, three fine steamers, with *large and valuable cargoes, arrived here at an early hour on Saturday*. They are the *T. D. Wagner, Leopard* and *Ruby*, all from Nassau. They bring the news that the steamer *Florida*, Capt. Maffit, has been at Nassau to coal up, and was there at the time she was reported to be captured by the Yankees.

The Yankee truce boat, which had been ashore, and which became a wreck, had our troops taken off by a bark, and it was said at Nassau that the *Florida* had captured the latter, with 700 troops on board.

The following steamers were left at Nassau: *Eagle, Emma, Nicholas I, Havelock* and *Calypso.* The latter vessel arrived out on the 9th inst., from this port, and the *Ariso*, which sailed from here in her company, is supposed to have passed out safely. Capt. Coxetter, of the *Herald*, has taken charge of the fine side-wheel steamer *Havelock*. The *Antonica* had proceeded to Havana in charge of Mr. Thayer, her mate.

Charleston, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The latest advices from Port Royal state that the Yankee fleet now there numbers 123 vessels, including three frigates and twenty gunboats; the rest chiefly transports. There are now 30,000 men collected there, and more expected.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Petersburgh *Express* "cannot believe that the North will ever submit to the despotic measure" of conscription. It fondly anticipates revolution against it in the loyal States. Is it there ye are—old Truepenny?

The same paper begs earnestly that Pryor may not be superseded by an officer outranking him, in the Blackwater Department. It begs so hard for him as to make the matter look as though it anticipated that Jeff. Davis was about to supersede him.

Twenty-five or thirty prisoners broke jail at Knoxville, Tenn., not long since.

The Mobile correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* argues that it is impossible to take Mobile, as an army cannot be landed from transports in the bay in less than 25 days.

Major Frank G. Ruffin pitches into Senator H. S. Foote, through the columns of the *Enquirer*, because Foote had accused him of corruption in the Confederate Commissary Department. Ruffin says Foote is 70 years of age, which saves him from being called out, &c.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines have taken the first premium at the late State Fairs held in New-York, New-Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama and California, including every State fair where exhibited in 1862. Office, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Coughs, Hoarseness, Asthma,
Or any Irritation of the Throat or Bronchial Tubes, relieved by allowing one of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" to dissolve in the mouth. All druggists sell them.

ΙΩΔΗΣ .... IODINE WATER.
Pure IODINE in pure WATER. A cure for Scrofula, Consumption, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, &c.
Send for a circular. Dr. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.

If people who suffer from the dull stupidity that meets us everywhere in Spring, and too often in all seasons of the year, knew how quick it could be cured by taking AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to purge the bile from their systems, we should have better neighbors, as well as clearer heads to deal with.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment—in Reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Premium on Gold.—The Subscriber, who cannot change his prices with the fluctuations of gold without incurring enormous expense in advertising the changes, is compelled to sell his Pens at old prices. Thinking his customers entitled to the benefit of the premium on gold, rather than the Wall-street debasers of the best currency this country ever had, he now offers to all remitting the amount of their orders in gold, the full premium in this City on the day when received. In this way he hopes to do the country and his customers some good without injuring himself, for the Morton Pen cannot be made without gold. When Paper Money is sent, United States is preferred over any other.
A. MORTON,
No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

The best Medicine in the world for the Cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Croup, Sore Throats, Cuts, Wounds and Sores of all kinds, is Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment. Dr. Jas. Sweet—the only original bone-setter—of North Kingston, R. I., certifies that he has used this Liniment in his practice for years, and found it superior to any other. His certificate can be seen at the depot, No. 56 Cortland-st. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED

Irwin—Reed.—In this City, on Thursday evening, March 5, by Rev. Spencer L. Finney, Lieut. John A. Irwin, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, and Miss Mary L. Reed, of Brooklyn. No cards.

Storthoff—Ruggles.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 4, by Rev. A. T. Stewart, assisted by Rev. F. S. Howe, Mr. A. S. Storthoff, of the firm of Stewart & Co., and Miss Lucy T. Ruggles, daughter of Hon. James Ruggles, of Rochester, Mass.

Underwood—Muller.—In this City, on Thursday, March 5, by Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye, D. D., Charles H. Underwood, of Boston, and Mary, daughter of Adrian H. Muller, of this City.

DIED.

Anthon.—In this City, on Thursday, March 5, John Anthon, in the 79th year of his age.

The funeral service will be held at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., near 5th-av., on Sunday next, March 8, at 4 o'clock P. M. The relatives of the family will meet at his late residence, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

Bennet.—In this City, on Friday morning, March 6, after a short illness, David L. Bennet, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 168 East 18th-st., on Sunday, March 8, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken on Monday, March 9, to Leedsville, N. J., for interment.

Burr.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 4, Cornelius A. Burr, formerly of Rochester, aged 47 years.

The friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, March 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, Oxford-st.

Corwin.—In Jersey City, on Thursday evening, March 5, of typhoid fever, George S. Corwin, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, March 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 93 Grand-st., Jersey City.

Davis.—In this City, on Thursday evening, March 5, of scarlet fever, Emily Augusta, daughter of Charles Homer and Angelina A. Davis, aged 13 months.

The remains will be removed on Saturday, March 7, to Huntington, L. I., for interment.

Fox.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, March 4, of consumption, William Edmund Fox, son of the late John Oscar Fox.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, March 7, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his mother, No. 44 South 3d-st.

Griswold.—On Friday, March 6, of consumption, George C., eldest son of Samuel L. Griswold, M. D., in the 26th year of his age.

Keese.—In Brooklyn, Sixth day, 3d month, 6th, Mary T. Keese, only child of Samuel T. and Caroline M. Keese, aged 9 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, March 9, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of her father, in Clermont-av., between Lafayette and Green avs.

Larremore.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 5, Lillian Larah, infant daughter of Sidney and Mary E. Larremore, aged 3 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Saturday, March 7, at 12 o'clock, from her father's residence, Broadway, near Gates-av.

McGinnis.—In this City, on Friday, March 6, Hugh McGinnis, aged 83 years.

Funeral will take place on Monday, March 9, at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, 73d-st., between 3d and 4th avs. The friends of the family, and of his son, Robert, and his sons-in-law, John Ahern and Thomas P. Wendover, and grandson, Oscar Spence, are respectfully invited to attend. Funeral services at St. Lawrence's Church, 84th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

Ourdan.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, March 6, Henry Authes, infant son of Joseph P. and Hannah M. Ourdan, of congestion of the lungs, aged 1 year, 9 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 37 Powers-st., on Sunday afternoon, March 8, at 2½ o'clock.

Pope.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 5, Globanna, youngest daughter of George and Jane Pope, aged 3 years and 3 days.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 1½ o'clock, from her father's residence, No. 85 8th-av., without further invitation.

Reynolds.—In Brooklyn, the 6th of Third month, Esther C., wife of Richard M. Reynolds, aged 67 years, 3 months, 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on First day afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from Friends Meeting-house, Shermerhorn-st., near Boerum-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

Smith.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 6, Mrs. Sarah Wisner, wife of Ira Smith, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 124 Clinton-st., on Monday, March 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Thrall.—In this City, on Thursday, March 5, William L., eldest son of William H. and Narcissa P. Thrall, aged 10 years, 2 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends, also members of the Mosaic Lodge, No. 418, F. A. M., and Oceanic Hose Company, No. 36, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Alanson M. E. Church, on Sabbath, March 8, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Tully.—In this City, on Friday morning, March 6, after a long and severe illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Alexander Tully, Jr.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Sunday, March 8, at 1 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 124 Bank-st.

Weed.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 4, suddenly, Hart B. Weed, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 43 West Washington-place, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

Wilder.—In this City, on Thursday, March 5, after a short illness, Fannie A., wife of Edward C. Wilder.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of her brother-in-law, Dr. L. D. V. Wilder, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral services, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 16 East 42d-st., between 4th and 5th avs., without further invitation.

☞ Palmyra, N. Y., Rochester, and *Episcopal Recorder*, Philadelphia, papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 111.—March 6, 1863.
78, 13, 73, 67, 6, 69, 29, 4, 38, 42, 57, 19, 75.
Kentucky, Class 112.—March 6, 1863.
48, 19, 30, 54, 22, 56, 68, 13, 27, 58, 23, 4, 11, 15, 46.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LADIES' BAND AND LINK BRACELETS,
Some as low as Two, Three and Five Dollars each, at
GEORGE C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS.
NEW STYLES,
Some as low as One, Two and Three Dollars a set. For sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

AT A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN Central Committee, held on Thursday evening, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Republican Central Committee of the City of New-York, speaking for themselves and their constituents, and in no spirit of partisanship, but as loyal men, having the best interest of their country at heart, desire to express their gratitude to the President of the United States, and to the faithful, patriotic and Union-loving members of the Thirty-seventh Congress, for the preeminently wise and truly conservative bills passed by that body.

Resolved, That while we regret that some measures of great value to the country were lost, owing to a want of time for action upon them, together with the factious and determined opposition of the disloyal and half-secession members of that body; yet in the passage of the Finance bills, the Conscription bill, the Indemnity bill, the Postal bill, and the bills for organizing new Territories with a prohibition of Slavery therein, we feel that ample powers are given to the Government, with the assistance of the loyal people, to put down the rebellion and bring back peace, which can be permanent only by the overthrow of treason.

Resolved, That the wisdom of the leading measures passed by the recent Congress, is made more clear and apparent from the malignant opposition and abuse of them by the notoriously traitorous papers published in this City.

WM. A. DARLING, President.

A. M. Palmer,
John J. Shaw, } Secretaries.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer BORUSSIA, and for Ireland, *via* Queenstown, per steamer GLASGOW, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 7th day of March, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 9:45 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:20 A. M.; Station E, 9:05 A. M.; Stations F and G, 9 o'clock A. M.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES, with Patent Combination Cushions. Purchasers can now select from a stock of one hundred Tables, by calling at our manufactory.
PHELAN & COLLENDER.
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Exciting News for the Deaf.—An instrument called Dr. Von Eisenberg's Air Passage Expander and Regulator, a gigantic machine, weighing nearly five hundred pounds, about five feet in height, a most wonderful apparatus for restoring sight and hearing, has just arrived for Dr. Von Eisenberg, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, and will be on exhibition at the Doctor's office, No. 816 Broadway, for a few days previous to its use. The instrument is constructed decidedly on the most scientific principles. To give a detailed description would require a greater space than we can now spare. Our Oculist and Aurist seems to do everything in the line of his profession on a gigantic scale. The new instrument for restoring hearing to the deaf and sight to the blind is so constructed that it cannot fail to open the most obstructed air passages. His new consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, are correspondingly magnificent, and his practice as Aurist and Oculist large and eminently successful.

From the New-York Evening Express, Feb. 14, 1863.

Sensation Among the Deaf.—The unrivaled skill of Dr. Von Eisenberg, the far-famed Oculist and Aurist, of No. 816 Broadway, has made quite a sensation among the Deaf and Blind by his wonderful cures, which attract the Deaf, Blind and those suffering from Chronic Catarrh, from all parts of the Union to his office. The number of his certificates of really wonderful cures swells daily. For the benefit of sufferers, we submit the following, which requires no comment:

New-York, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,
No. 13 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

New-York, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

No. 188 Mercer-st., New-York.

J. E. Von Eisenberg, M. D.—*Dear Doctor:* I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

New-York, Nov. 6, 1862.

Dr. Von Eisenberg—*Dear Sir:* Before taking leave of you, after your most successful operation on my ear, allow me to express my sincere thanks that, by your scientific surgical performance, I am enabled to hear *distinctly*, and enjoy a pleasure of which I have long been deprived—over a year. May you be rewarded by being enabled to perform many similar, to benefit other sufferers, and to your own emolument.

Allow me to present my kindest regards, and assure you of my grateful remembrance. Respectfully,

A. McDONALD REYNOLDS,
Captain Marines, United States.

New-York, May 17, 1862.

I have much pleasure in being able to certify that I have suffered for a long time from Sclerotitis, and nearly complete loss of sight. I have consulted a great many, as well as visiting institutions, not only without benefit, but my case was given up as incurable. I despaired of ever recovering my sight, until hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great cures. I determined to place myself under his care as a last resource. It resulted in a complete cure. From the skillful treatment, great care and attention which I experienced from the Doctor, I have no hesitation in recommending all those suffering from diseases of the eye to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being completely cured. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony.

JOSEPH WALKER, Greenpoint.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

S.—T.—1860—X.
A SONG OF HEALTH, HAPPINESS AND GLORY.

O, well may you call me the magic,
With health for the body and soul,
And naught of the dark, deadly poison
So often in Bacchus' bowl!
I scatter the fierce fiends of fever,
Give purity's self to the breath;
Scoff changes of water and diet,
And conquer the Cholera-Death!
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Yes, shout for Drake's Plantation Bitters
And the magical "S. T." and "X!"

I cheer up the desolate spirit:
I gild the sad heart with my light,
Like stars shedding cloud-quenching splendor,
Through all the dark chambers of night.
The statesman, bard, merchant, mechanic,
And farmer, drink in me deep bliss;
Never bird had a purer when giving
The dew-rose of morning her kiss.
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Shout aloud for the Plantation Bitters
And the magical "S. T. 1860 X!"

What comfort I bear to the soldier
With Liberty's banner unfurled!
A draught and he'll laugh at all cannon,
Though shaking the heart of the world;
And what cares the gallant bold sailor
For the tempest if strengthened by me;
With shouts for Columbia he carries
Triumphant her stars o'er the sea.
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Cry aloud the Plantation Bitters
And the magical "S. T." and "X!"

Then well may you call me the Magic
With health for the body and soul,
And naught of the dark, deadly poison
So often in "Bacchus" bowl.
For youth, manhood, age, was I chartered,
By pleasure and health at my birth,
And these with the genius of glory
Stand guard on my throne on the earth!
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Hurrah for the "S. T." and "X!"
Yes, yell for the Plantation Bitters
And the magical "S. T." and "X!"

Drake's Plantation Bitters are the most wonderful medicine and gentle stimulant in the world. All dyspeptic and weak persons should try it. Sold throughout the civilized world.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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500 Fine works on Architecture, illustrated.
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Some as low as Two, Three, and Five Dollars a Set, at
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Will visit NEW-YORK CITY, professionally, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

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STORIES OF FRONTIER ADVENTURE,
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With seven fine illustrations. 1 vol. 12mo. $1.

THREE YEARS IN CHILI. A lively, racy book of travels, written by a lady with her eyes and ears open. Cloth, 75 cents.

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J. BRADBURN, (successor to Mr. Doolady,)
No. 49 Walker-st., New-York.

THIS DAY READY.
THE BATTLE
OF
WATERLOO.
By Victor Hugo.
Paper, 25 cents.
J. BRADBURN,
(successor to M. Doolady,)
Publisher, No. 49 Walker-st.,
New-York.

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OR,
INFANTRY SOLDIER'S PRACTICAL INSTRUCTOR, for all company movements in the field. Price, in boxes, $1 25. Sent by mail for $1 95. By G. Douglas Brewerton, U. S. Army. Also, by the same author,

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UNION FOUNDATIONS, a study of American nationality as a fact of science. By Capt. E. B. Hunt, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. 30 cents; in cloth, 50 cents.

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GIBBONS ARTILLERIST'S MANUAL. Second edition, with valuable additions. 1 vol., 8vo.

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EDITION AFTER EDITION SOLD
Notwithstanding the high price of paper.

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ORPHEUS C. KERR'S NEW BOOK. A *second* series of the KERR PAPERS—one of the wittiest and most laughable books ever printed. The public taken by storm, with the exquisitely satirical military criticisms and laughable hits at everything and everybody. Another thousand ready this morning. Price $1 25.

II.

HACKETT ON SHAKSPEARE. A book after one's own heart—beautiful, readable and enjoyable, with a fine portrait on steel of the great Falstaff actor. A more delightful contribution to our literature has not been made for years. A new edition ready this morning. Price $1 50.

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Garret Van Horn.—The Beggar on Horseback, by J. S. Sanzade. A fresh, spicy, Dickensy story, overflowing with incident and character. Second edition ready this morning. Price, $1 25.

V.

TACTICS; or Cupid in Shoulder-Straps.—"A sparkling, original, keen, satirical West Point love story. A fascinating book, evidently the work of a clever, sprightly woman."

So rapidly has this little hand-book for flirtation tactics sold, that the third edition is already in press. Price $1, cloth bound, and 75 cents, paper covers.

* * *

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A new and valuable book.
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THE GRAND TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION AND SERENADE TO GEN. SIGEL on Saturday evening last was reported, with the speeches and all the details, solely in the NEW-YORK COURIER, on Sunday morning, and was not published elsewhere until the regular issues of Monday.

THE SPECIAL MOVEMENTS OF ST. GERMAIN AND THE JEFF. DAVIS GOLD OPERATORS in Wall-st., were first exposed in the NEW-YORK COURIER, thus pricking the bubble.

THE NEW-YORK COURIER
OF SUNDAY MORNING, March 8,
Will again be ahead of all competitors.

Those who desire a Live Newspaper will purchase the New-York Courier on Sunday Morning, March 8.

Among its contents will be found
GOVERNMENT PRIZE SALES,
Sailors Victimized, etc., etc.

OUR CIRCULATING MEDIUM. THE MANUFACTURE OF GREENBACKS.
SECRETARY CHASE'S NEW PROPOSALS. Startling Developments. The Gun Contracts Outdone, etc., etc., etc.

OUR CITY RAILROADS.
Cramming the Cars. Third-av. to be Ventilated, etc., etc.

POT CALLING KETTLE BLACK.
Who is Thomas C. Fields?

FRAUDS IN THE HOSPITALS! The Soldiers Deprived of their Rations, &c., &c.

THE KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK.
The coming celebration, &c., &c.

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A Paris Opera Manager Arrested for Cheating at Cards, &c., &c., &c.

THE MASONIC DEPARTMENT, as usual, ahead of all others, will be unusually interesting, and contain: THE GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND on American Affairs; LUCAS BEAUMANOIR on the Recent Heresy, illustrated—a capital hit; THE UTILITY OF BELONGING TO THE MYSTIC TIE, founded on fact; THE FREEMASON'S DAUGHTER, an anecdote of Queen Victoria; THE MASONIC FLAG, important to seafaring brethren; DOWNFALL OF THE AMERICAN CAGLIOSTRO; NEW LODGES JUST ORGANIZED, and in embryo; ADDRESS OF COMP. WHITE before the Chapter, &c., &c.

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Sanitary Advantages of the Game; Professional Players; Sketches of the Luminaries of this City; Billiards in Philadelphia—Chicago; McCarthy and Campbell; Flynn and Miller; Match for Next Week, &c., &c., &c.

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CARD.
St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, Feb. 1, 1863.
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The Managers of the New-York Institution for the Blind, offer at private sale, the entire block between 8th and 9th avs., 33d and 34th sts., excepting three lots on 33d-st., occupied by the church.

The property offered comprises the entire front on the 8th-av., 197 feet 6 inches by 100 feet in depth, with the improvements thereon, admitted to be the most valuable and best improved front on the avenue; 12 vacant lots on 34th-st., and 9 on 33d-st., adjoining the above; 12 lots on 33d-st., and 12 on 34th-st., covered by a large and expensive marble building, which runs from street to street, and 8 vacant lots on the 9th-av., each 24 feet 8½ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth, (the entire front.)

The centre of the block is the crown of the streets, the ground falling each way to the avenues, in each of which there are sewers. 34th st. is 100 feet wide, and the improvements already made on the north side, opposite to premises offered for sale, are of the first class, as are also those on the opposite side of 33d-st.

For terms and particulars apply to GEORGE F. ALLEN, President of the Board, at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., 61 Wall-st., between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

1. The three-story brick dwelling No. 35 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D.
2. The two-story and attic frame dwelling No. 65 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Both the above houses suitable for small families.
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The above property is all situated within five minutes' walk of the South 7th and Grand-st. Ferries.

4. Also, the three-story brick dwelling No. 187 Henry-st., near Jefferson-st., City, in perfect order.
5. Also, the four-story store No. 50 Ferry-st., near Pearl; has been occupied for the leather trade the past twenty years.
6. Also, a spacious and elegant mansion and coach-house, with ample grounds attached, situated in the City of Middletown, Conn., adjoining the Wesleyan University, being one of the most desirable residences on the Connecticut River.
7. Also, a number of valuable building lots, adjoining the last-mentioned premises, within five minutes' walk of the main street, and ready for immediate improvements.

Any or all of the above premises will be let or sold, on the most favorable terms. Apply to
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Also, houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, desirable for investment. Money to loan at 6 per cent. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE ON FIFTH-AV.—FOR SALE, THE extra size house and lot, No. 98 5th-av., located at the northwest corner of 5th-av. and 15th-st. The lot is about 33 feet wide and 135 feet deep. The dwelling has been built by the present owner for his own occupancy, and is about 33x100 feet, broadside on 15th-st. The interior is planned and finished in a costly manner, and is adapted to the use and accommodation of a large family. At the end of the lot is a stable. House, lot, furniture and stable are offered for sale, either for cash or on liberal terms of credit for a large amount of the purchase money. For further particulars and cards to see the house, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

SASH, DOOR AND BLIND FACTORY FOR SALE.—The Derby Building and Lumber Company, of Derby, Conn., offer for sale their entire property, consisting in part of a factory, 120x60 feet, 3 stories high, with an engine of about 50-horse power, and a complete assortment of all the machinery necessary for their business, and about two acres of land. The property is on the Housatonic River, having about 200 feet of docks, while a side track of the Naugatuck Railroad runs directly upon the premises It will be sold cheap, upon accommodating terms. Address, at Derby, Conn., either
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FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—The 3-story, English basement, brick dwelling-house No. 213 Carlton-av., adjoining the house occupied by Rev. Dr. Elmendorf, one block above Washington Park, and 150 feet north of DeKalb-av.; a very desirable residence for a private family. The house is supplied with water and gas, and was built in a very superior manner. The property will be sold very low, and on easy terms. Also the elegant 3-story, stone front dwelling-house No. 162 Willow-st., between Clark and Pierrepont sts. Inquire of FISHER HOWE, No. 54 Fulton-st., New-York, or No. 110 Willow-st.

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESIDENCE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—Large brown-stone house, built in the best manner, containing every modern improvement and convenience, and in thorough repair; four lots of ground handsomely inclosed and improved, with fruit, shrubs, grapes, etc; within ten minutes' walk of the ferries, and one of the most desirable properties in the City. Will be sold cheap. Two-thirds may remain on bond and mortgage if desired. Address Box No. 3,201 New-York Post-office, with real name.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—FOUR first-class dwellings on East 41st-street, between 5th and Madison avs., Nos. 8, 12, 14, 16. The houses are well built and neatly finished, replete with every convenience; houses 21x55 feet. Terms made easy. Also a house and four lots of ground on 129th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., two-story frame house, with high basement, pleasantly situated; gas and Croton water. Also five lots on 129th and 128th sts., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house, southwest corner of 51st-st. and 2d-av.; size 21x60, three rooms deep, three-story and basement, high stoop, complete with all modern improvements, in perfect order, built by the recent owner for his own use, by day's work, at an expense of $16,000. Will sell it for $12,000. Can be seen during the day.
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FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 162 WEST 38TH-ST. English basement, four stories, brick, in good order; modern improvements. Also, house No. 302 West 34th-st.; three stories, high stoop, brown stone, all modern improvements, in excellent order; a very nice house. Apply to A. S. UNDERHILL, No. 69 Wall-st., or to AUGUSTUS TABER, No. 713 Water-st.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house, No. 114 West 21st-st., in thorough repair, with all modern improvements. If desired the mirrors and gas fixtures will be sold or let with the house. Can be seen from 11 to 1 and from 3 to 5 P. M. Inquire on the premises.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE THREE STORY brick house and lot, No. 146 4th-st. near 6th-av. Said house is in good order, furnished with gas, bath, &c., and has connection with the sewer. Apply to JOHN W. GRAYDON, No. 43 Chambers-st., or R. M. FIELD, No. 146 Eldridge-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—NOS. 3 AND 21 West Baltic-st., between Court and Clinton sts., South Brooklyn, with gas, range, heater, and water fixtures; will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars, inquire of M. STEPHENSON, No. 383 Broome-st., from 12 to 2 P. M.

AN OFFICER IN THE ARMY MUST SELL his house, No. 232 Lafayette-av., near Clinton-av., Brooklyn, immediately. Price low and terms accommodating as can be desired. Apply to CHARLES PRATT, No. 230 Lafayette-av., or No. 108 Fulton-st., New-York.

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BROWN-STONE HOUSE—THREE STORIES, high stoop, 32d-st., near 6th-av.; lot 21x98.9, for sale at $9,000. Inquire of J. L. EGBERT, Attorney-at-law, No. 167 Broadway.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 147 Lexington-av., corner of 30th-st.; lot 22 by 100 feet. For terms, &c., apply foot of East 24th-st., before noon.
SAMUEL LEGGETT.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

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VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN,
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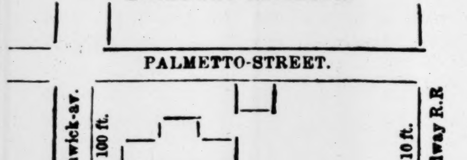
BROADWAY RAILROAD.



The property was the residence of the late Charles F. Tuttle, deceased, and consists of 23 lots, 25x100 feet each, being one-half of a block of ground, upon which is a large modern-built dwelling-house and stable. The grounds are well stocked with choice fruit, and the place a very desirable one for a residence.

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FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, THREE-STORY, (four stories in rear,) high-stoop, brown-stone front house, No. 12 Carroll-park, South Brooklyn, with rear lot through to 1st-place. House well built, with modern improvements, in good order and the neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply to HENRY W. LAW, 50 Walker-st.

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CORNER GROCERY ON SOUTH 6TH and 5th sts., Williamsburgh—the best business stand on the street—is now offered for sale on easy terms. Also 20 acres at New-Rochelle, joining Collins'; a cottage corner of 5th-av. and 127th-st., New-York. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., or No. 28 South 7th-st.

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FOR SALE.—THE SUPERIOR BROWN-STONE, high-stoop house, No. 157 East 31st-st.; three stories high; size of lot 19 by 75; house 19 by 48. Price $7,500; terms easy. Apply to
W. H. PHILIPS, No. 101 Front-st.

FOR INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, A PLOT OF ground of about 50 lots on 131st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with house and stable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

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FOR SALE AT SOUTH NORWALK, CONN. —within five minutes' walk of the New-York and New-Haven and Danbury and Norwalk Railroad depot—a modern built house, (16 rooms,) with an acre of ground well stocked with choice shade and fruit trees, shrubs, garden fruits, &c. The prospect from the grounds is unsurpassed for beauty and extent, embracing as it does a complete view of the town, Norwalk harbor and islands, and thirty miles of Long Island Sound and shore. Possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire of D. R. SELLECK, Esq., No. 321 Broadway, STEPHEN SEELEY, Esq., No. 118 King-st., or L. DIBBLE, Esq., South Norwalk.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FINE COMMODIOUS residence in Plainfield, N. J., furnished or unfurnished; a fine double house, good stable and outbuildings, beautifully shaded lawn, fine garden stocked with a choice variety of small fruit, with a young grafted orchard attached, all under the highest state of cultivation, eligibly situated, within eight minutes' walk of the depot; land adjoining to be had, if desired. Apply to O. A. DRAKE, Clinton Insurance Company, or address Mrs. Rev. S. J. Drake, on the premises.

TO LET—FROM 1ST OF APRIL OR MAY UNTIL 1st of November, a commodious farm-house, with good garden, carriage-house and stables, fine locust grove. This place is situated on the Fishkill Creek, in a retired valley, and only five minutes' walk from the village of Glenham; good churches and schools, and within two and a half miles of Fishkill depot, Hudson River Railroad; rent, $180. Address JOHN W. JONES, Fishkill Landing, or WM. VAN WYCK, Nos. 34 and 36 Desbrosses-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NEW-HAVEN—A BEAUTIFUL country-seat, with four acres of land, 1½ miles from the centre of the city. The house is new, and contains all modern conveniences; size 48x50, with an addition 45x17, with stable, ice-house, &c. It is delightfully situated on high land, west of Whitney-av., and commands a fine view. Terms reasonable. Apply to
ELI WHITNEY.
NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 26, 1863.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with some seven acres of land, in the County of New-Windsor, about one mile south of Newburgh. The house is of brick, with slate roof, 50x50, with an extension for kitchen and servants' rooms; barns and outbuildings. The premises contain a variety of choice fruit trees and shrubbery. For terms and permission to see the house, apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN FAIRMOUNT, WESTCHESTER County, a two-story cottage, six rooms, with undercellar, in good order, and a large garden, about 125 feet square. The cottage is pleasantly located, about quarter of a mile from Tremont depot; rent $100 per year. Possession on or before April 1. Inquire of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON River, at Edgwater, opposite Manhattanville, containing about five acres, double frame house and outbuildings, with an abundance of fruit of all kinds. For further particulars, apply to CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 31 Spruce-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT HASTINGS, 1½ miles from the Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing, with coach-house, orchard and five or more acres of land. Also, a small cottage near the above. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner of Greenwich and Dey sts.

FOR SALE.—CLAREMONT, N. J., TWO MILES from Jersey City ferry, a cottage 22 feet front, 28 feet deep, two-story and attic, with wing attached 16x22, story and half; lot 50x125. Commanding a full view of the bay and very convenient to Bergen Point stages and Bergen Point cars. Inquire of MOSES ODELL, No. 3 Water-st.

AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR to let a first-class house, containing eleven rooms; it is situated on high ground, commanding a delightful view of the Orange Mountain, and is about ten minutes' walk from the depot; good barn, and two or six acres of land. Inquire of McKILLOP & CO., No. 37 Park-row.

FOR SALE AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.—Thirty-five miles from New-York, on the Long Island Railroad, a two-story cottage, with lot 80x150 feet; wood and chicken houses; apples, pears, currants and all small fruits; near stores, schools, churches, &c. Price, $1,600. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE OR GARDEN farm; 14 acres, fifteen minutes' walk from Mulford's Station, on Central Railroad; commutation $50; new building, fine brook, more land adjoining if desired. For particulars inquire of GILPIN & HOAGLAND, No. 121 West-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence of three acres, under good cultivation, three miles from Jersey City, in New-Jersey; house large and roomy, with good out-buildings, fruit, water, &c. Terms easy. R. BLAKE, No. 14 Chambers st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT GLENCOVE LANDING FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The elegant and spacious mansion, with suitable stabling and outbuildings, late the country seat of John La Farge, Esq., deceased. Apply to THOMAS JONES, No. 516 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FINE INVESTMENT.—FARM AND COUNTRY residence on the banks of the Hudson for sale cheap, if applied for within ten days from date. Will not be offered after that. For circulars containing particulars of location, &c., call at *Times* Office.—March 5, 1863.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT HYDE Park of 150 acres, in high cultivation, with extensive buildings, with river front; it is a good investment, producing $2,000 per annum; good City property taken in part payment. Apply to D. EARL, No. 377 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT ASTORIA, L. I., TO LET OR LEASE.—A large house, barn and garden, with all kinds of fruit and four acres of land; possession 1st of April. Apply to No. 94 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A VALUABLE house, garden, carriage house and stable; variety of trees and fruit; Hudson City, N. J., 20 minutes' walk from Hoboken Ferry. Inquire No. 86 Charlton-st., N. Y.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET, WITH gardens attached, at Astoria, L. I. For particulars, &c., apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AT SING SING, N. Y.—A BEAUTIFUL place of twelve acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, well shaded, and stocked with all the finer varieties of fruit trees in abundance. House, two stories and attic, 45x40, with piazza the whole front, extension 22 x30, hot and cold water and gas throughout, fine garden, convenient stables, carriage-house, poultry-house, sheds, &c. Twenty acres additional can be had if desired.

AT TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Four acres of land, location fine, extensive views of the Hudson. House large, and all improvements new. For sale at a bargain.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—To close an estate—Thirteen acres in Llewellyn Park, handsomely laid out; fine garden and fruit. House large and commodious, piazza on three sides, hot and cold water throughout.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—Three acres, with fine house and improvements—every way desirable for a gentleman's residence.

AT TARRYTOWN—A farm of one hundred acres, two miles from depot.

TO RENT AT IRVINGTON—A fine residence furnished, ¾ mile from depot.

TO RENT AT TARRYTOWN—House furnished; rent moderate.
EDMUND COFFIN,
No. 27 Nassau-st., under Bank of Commerce.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT RYE—near the village of Port Chester—The place known as Deermont, the residence of the late Edward J. Swords, commanding a fine view of the Sound and the surrounding country, consisting of about nine acres in a high state of cultivation; house three stories, 25x45, with a large wing; piazza extending nearly around the house; outbuildings new, and house, grounds and garden in perfect order; over 1,000 fruit trees of the choicest kind; good water; two fish-ponds, filled with goldfish in abundance; statuary, shade trees, &c. Also a house situated on the outskirts of the village of Portchester; grounds 51x170, making a most desirable residence for a small family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FRAME HOUSE and lot on Ashburton-av., house 24x32 deep, lot 50x 200; house two story, attic and basement, filled in with brick, built in the best manner, contains nine rooms, coal and sauce cellars; shade and ornamental trees, and choice fruit in abundance; small barn in rear of lot; high ground, good neighborhood, commands a fine view of the Hudson River, and overlooks the entire village; said place fifteen minutes' walk from depot; price $5,000, part of the purchase-money can remain on mortgage. Apply to Mrs. DE VOE, the owner, on the premises; or to ACKERMAN & DEYO, Grocers, corner Broadway and Dock-st.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A very desirable cottage residence, with about 10 acres of land, one hour and ten minutes from the City, via the New-Jersey Central Railroad. To any one wishing to reside in a perfectly healthy locality and do business in the City, this is a most favorable opportunity for securing a home at a moderate price. Apply to
F. F. RANDOLPH,
No. 14 Wall-st.,
Or SMITH CLIFT, No. 102 Broadway.

TO LET—A LARGE AND CONVENIENT TWO-story and attic house, containing furnace, bath-room, &c., with a fine garden and lawn, stable and carriage-house, situated on the Bronx River, in the village of West Farms, 4 miles east of Harlem Bridge. To a good tenant, the above property will be let at a very low rent, and possession given immediately. Apply to F. J. BARRETTO & CO., No. 68 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF 60 ACRES AT NYACK.—It slopes gradually to the Hudson River and is watered by a fine brook and springs. The land is good, the buildings new and convenient, and the fruit abundant. It is capable of division, as the building sites with splendid views, are numerous. The neighborhood is healthy and unexceptionable.
CH'S. B. HART, No. 132 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET, AT ELIZABETH, N. J., WITHIN eight minutes walk of the depot, a cottage, with 7½ acres of land, carriage-house, fine garden and fruit. The house contains eight rooms beside kitchen, and has furnace and gas. For particulars inquire of W. B. MEEKER, at Bank of New-York, or F. W. FOOTE, at Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE house, 36x40, and three acres of land, at Astoria, L. I. The grounds are well laid out and supplied with every kind of choice fruits; fifteen minutes' walk from steamboat landing; 2½ miles from Hunter's Point Ferry; commanding a fine view of the country and City. Would exchange for good house and lot in upper part of this City. Apply to M. B. SANFORD, No 2 Astor-place.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT, embracing a spacious house, built within the last two years, with every modern convenience; first floor finished in solid black walnut; large carriage house, &c.; five minutes' walk from depot; 12 miles from the City. Inquire at Harlem Gas office, No. 76 Nassau-st., from 11 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—AT PLEASANTVILLE, WESTchester County, 30 miles from the City, on the Harlem Railroad, large double house, carriage-house, &c., 1½ acres land, handsomely improved, with plenty of fruit and shade trees; very desirable for a Summer boarding-house. Price very low, with or without the furniture. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT OF 40 ACRES, excellent land, house 16 rooms, 2 barns and sheds, ice and carriage-house, farmer's house, large garden, abundance of fruits of all kinds, beautiful lawn, filled with shade and fruit trees; 1½ miles from Irvington, 2 from Orange, N. J. GEO. WEBB, No. 81 Cedar-st., or GEO. LIBBY, No. 58 Warren-st.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS, or less, four contiguous building lots, 50 by 175 feet, in a pleasant village within an hour from Wall-st., suitable for genteel residences at moderate cost; interest to commence 1st of June next, by which time, or sooner, they may be erected. Apply at No. 75 Liberty-st., first door from Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT WHITE Plains, a modern built two-story and attic house, containing 17 rooms, with all necessary out-buildings; one hour's ride by railroad from 31st-st. Inquire of L. MILLER, White Plains, or E. B. LITTELL & CO., No. 114 Warren-st., New-York. Also, a first-class farm in Orange County.

TO LET AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A HOUSE next to the Methodist Church, garden and orchard. Inquire at Mr. PIERSON'S store, near the depot.

FARMS.

A PROMISING INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE, ON ACCOMODATING TERMS,
A farm of 109 acres, with a good brick house and dependencies—one and a half hour from Chambers-street depot, and within ten minutes of depot at Peekskill.

It is situated on beautiful rising ground, with many primeval forest trees and woods, and a copious and swift stream through the land.

It can be easily divided into several building sites, from every one of which a fine view of the North River and surrounding country can be had—the United States Topographical Engineer's Station, commanding a view of forty miles round, being near the rear of the premises. Every train of the Hudson River Railroad stops at Peekskill.

The property can be obtained on advantageous terms, considering that the environs of Peekskill, notwithstanding their great natural advantages, have not felt, to the same extent as the region below, the effects of the speculation and consequent rise in prices.

Apply to G. MERLE, No. 290 Water-st., New-York.
Also for sale, 16 acres land at Bay Ridge.

FOR SALE.—TWO SUPERIOR FARMS, OF 75 acres each, one mile from depot at Plainfield, N. J.; also a very nice cottage, with half an acre of land, in the village; also a very large house, of about 23 rooms, with barn and five acres, 200 yards from the depot at Scotch Plains—plenty of shade and fruit—an excellent situation for a Summer boarding house, together with other choice City and country property. Inquire of MILLER & HARRIOTT, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 220 ACRES, IN HYDE Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.; location two miles from Hudson River Railroad, at Hyde Park Station. Title perfect, and a large proportion of the purchase money may remain secured at the option of the purchaser. For particulars, apply personally to the subscriber, on the premises, or address as above. THOMAS NEWCOMB.

FARM FOR SALE—ON THE LINE OF THE Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, one hour's ride from Jersey City, and one mile from Tappan Station, containing 95 acres in a high state of cultivation; large apple orchard, abundance of grapes, dwarf pears, &c. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness; no incumbrance. Terms easy. Inquire of J. PANGBURN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FARM TO LEASE—CONTAINING 55 ACRES, all under cultivation, well calculated for market gardening or milk business; house suitable for boarders, with all the necessary outbuildings, within five minutes' walk of the depot. Jamaica, L. I. GEO. SKIDMORE, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York. Hours, 10 to 1.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.—ABOUT 60 acres of choice land, large two-story house, good outbuildings, large orchards of grafted fruits; fences all in good stone wall; 1½ miles from the depot at White Plains. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st., or to W. G. MACKAY, No. 4 East 23d-st.

WANTED TO HIRE—WITH THE PRIVILEGE of buying, a moderate-sized farm, under good cultivation, within easy reach of New-York market, and having good house and outbuildings. Address, with full description, price and terms, J. H., Box No. 134 New-York *Times* Office.

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT JAMAICA, L. I.—Of 17, 35, 45, 58 to 105 acres; all improved. Also, a country seat with 2 acres of land. A small house and lot, and country store.
GEO. SKIDMORE, No. 16 Nassau-st., hours 10 to 1.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED FARM OF 50 acres, handsome new house, overlooking the thriving village of Plainfield, N. J.; one and a half hours' ride from the City by railroad, and within ten minutes' walk of depot. Inquire of R. F. HARRIOTT,
No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property corner of 20th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 343 Bowery, corner of 3d-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

WANTED—A PARTNER OF GOOD BUSINESS education, with a capital of $4,000, in an established and profitable manufacturing business; strictly cash. Capital secured. Address "SIMON," Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

$10,000—WANTED, A PARTNER, EITHER special or active, with ten or more thousand dollars, in the leather and shoe finding business. Address WHITMORE, Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.—FOR SALE, THE INSTRUMENTS and apparatus of the late J. Woodbridge, dentist, No. 124 Hicks-st., Brooklyn. Back parlor rented to successor if desired. Call at premises or No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, on J. E. WOODBRIDGE, Administrator.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms on second floor, and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent $17 per month. Possession immediately. No moving May 1.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET,

The house and lot corner of Union-place and 19th-st. The house has a fine lawn in front, the lot being 27 feet front by 150 deep; rent, $1,400 per annum.

ALSO:

The house and lot No. 50 East 18th-st., first house west from the 4th-av.; rent, $800 per annum. Apply to
GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE WHOLE OR part of a three-story brick house, corner of Marcy-av. and Monroe-st.; rent for the whole house $156 per year; also a two-story frame cottage adjoining, rent $96 per year. All the above property is in complete order. Possession will be given immediately. Also, a 3-story brick house, with front and back basement and sub-cellar, in good order, No. 3 2d-st., Williamsburgh, near the Ferry; rent $300 per year. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate and House Agent, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

TO LET ON BERGEN HILL—NEAR TWO horse-railroads, and within 20 minutes' walk of either Hoboken or Jersey City ferry, four handsome two-story, basement and extension cottages, commanding a beautiful view of Staten, Long and Manhattan Islands, the bay and the Hudson. Rent $225. Also two two-story cottages adjoining; rent $200. Apply to E. EVANS, Willow-court, Hudson City, or Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET IN NEWARK—A NEW THREE story brick house, No. 63 East Broad-st., 21x38, with a two-story extension containing dining room and kitchen; it has 13 rooms, beside bath and storeroom, is handsomely finished, and possesses every convenience, gas, furnace, range, &c. Is in a pleasant, healthy locality, six minutes' walk from the Morris & Essex depot. Rent $300. Possession April 1 or May. A. LEMASSENA,
Corner of Broad and Bank sts.

TO RENT IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, NEAR Henry-st.:
No. 54 West Warren-st. Rent, $700.
No. 56 West Warren-st. Rent, $700.
No. 77 West Baltic-st. Rent, $600.
These houses have water, gas, and all modern improvements. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO.
No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STABLES SITUATED in Washington-st., between Morton and Barrow sts.; room for twenty horses; plenty of room for hay and feed; a good place for the ice-trade, express wagons or heavy trucks; rent moderate. Apply to EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 170 West 50th-st., or Room No. 6, City Hall, Park, or STEPHEN E. BURRALL, No. 34 Wall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THOSE TWO NEAT, three-story and basement, high stoop houses, Nos. 86 and 88 Lexington-av., corner of 27th-st.; all improvements and in perfect order. Can be seen from 10 to 11 and 1 to 3 o'clock. No. 86 will be sold with or without the furniture. JOHN FOLEY, No. 82 Lexington-av., or No. 169 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET.—DESIRABLE OFFICES on third floor of No. 90 Beaver-st., near Wall-st. Two of the above front on Pearl-st., and will be rented together; three front on Beaver-st., and will be let separately if desired. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 135 WEST 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., between the hours of 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., or at No. 39 West 34th-st., between 7 and 9 o'clock P. M. Rent $600 per annum.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-house, No. 124 Waverley-place—3-story and attic. Rent, $800. Also, to let, the third and fourth floors of No. 112 Fulton, corner Dutch-st. Inquire of P. R. STRONG, No. 76 William-st.

TO LET, IN JERSEY CITY—FOUR-STORY brick house and store No. 263 Grove-st., containing 17 rooms; good position for boarding-house, store for first-class grocery; it is fitted up; rent for building $800. Apply to E. EVANS, 66 and 68 Fulton-st., New-York.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED APARTMENT, consisting of parlor and bedroom, with bath, &c., &c., to rent, without board, to a single gentleman, in the first-class private residence, No. 155 West 14th-st. Best of references required.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, No. 59 West Washington-place; modern improvements, gas furniture, bath, laundry, heater, &c. Possession immediately. Rent, $700. Apply at No. 61, next door, of C. W. PRICE.

HOUSES TO LET.—NO. 3 LIVINGSTON-place, opposite Stuyvesant-square; No. 185 East 19th-st.; No. 162 East 14th-st.; No. 168 East 13th-st.; No. 19 Stuyvesant-st.: all with modern improvements. Apply to A. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 111 Greenwich-avenue, containing all modern improvements. Rent $550. Apply to CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 31 Spruce-st.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, A HOUSE of extra width, four stories, brown stone front, and located in Great Jones-st. Apply, for rent, &c., to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 5 Varick-place, in good order, with gas and water complete. Can be seen from 12 to 3 o'clock, Apply to H. FISHER, No. 5 Bible-House, Astor-place.

TO LET—HOUSE ON 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.; would be let very reasonable to parties that would accommodate one or two persons with board. Address Box No. 4,707 Lower Post-office.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY MARBLE FRONT building and store, extra wide, complete, with vaults and other improvements; to let in whole or in part. Apply on the premises, Nos. 48 and 50 Duane-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE HOUSE, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., full size, with all the improvements. Will be let or sold low to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 105 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FINE LOFTS, 50 feet by 23 feet each, in the well-lighted building No. 90 Ann-st. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

ROOMS AND POWER TO LET IN NEWARK, N. J.—Three rooms, forty by eighty, and one room, twenty-five by one hundred and twenty feet, with light on all sides; steady steam power; building suitable for any kind of manufacturing; the most desirable rooms in the city, being in Market-st., one hundred yards from New-Jersey Railroad Depot; will be let for a term of years. Apply on the premises, to WRIGHT & SMITH, or JOHN C. DUNNAN.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—In the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER.—THE second and third floors and one room, on the 4th floor of the building, corner of Duane, Centre and Reade sts. Inquire of JAS. CONNER'S SONS.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, the second floor of the building No. 20 North William-st. Apply to R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE SECOND story of No. 64 Duane-st., with use of steam hoistway; alley in rear. Apply to ROBERT HOE, No. 31 Gold-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER at low rent, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED IN A GOOD neighborhood, by an American family of three, (the youngest a girl twelve years old,) consisting of the second floor, three or four rooms, with water and gas, and two rooms on the third floor, between Houston and 30th sts., from 1st to 4th avs. Rent not to exceed $300. The north side of the street preferred. Address, with particulars, E. A. T., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED, IN BROOKLYN—BY A SMALL family, a small cottage house, or part of a house, with all modern improvements; not over 20 minutes' walk from ferries, and good neighborhood; rent must be moderate; can give satisfactory reference. Address H. M., Box No. 2,526 New-York Post-office, stating room, location, rent, &c.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY CONSISTING OF A gentleman, wife and daughter, (American,) the upper part of a genteel house in a good neighborhood, in the Ninth or Fifteenth Wards. Would object to more than two families in the house. Any person having such apartments to let, will find a desirable tenant by addressing JOHN BELL, No. 428 Broadway.

ROOMS WANTED.—ANY STRICTLY PRIVATE family, living in a good house up-town, and willing to let a well-furnished sitting-room and bedroom, can hear of a quiet, permanent and responsible tenant, by addressing J., Box No. 4,201 Post-office.

WANTED—FROM MAY 1, ONE OR TWO UNfurnished floors, with housekeeping conveniences, in a first-class house, between 10th and 36th sts., 4th and 7th avs. Address E. W., Box No. 1,567 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—IN BROOKLYN, IN A good neighborhood, within fifteen minutes' walk of one of the ferries, a three-story house; rent must be moderate. Address, stating location and terms, M. H., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suites in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 277 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
Corner of Wall and Nassau-Streets.

CASH CAPITAL, ...$500,000

From Statement for year ending December 31, 1862.

Total amount of Assets, January 1, 1863	$1,135,540 75
Total amount of Premiums	1,035,243 64
Net Profits	228,769 14
Dividend for the year to Stockholders	14 1-6 per cent.
Guaranteed cash dividend to dealers, (holding certificates of same) on paid premiums earned during the year, whether loss has accrued or not	15 per cent.

LOSSES PAID IN GOLD UPON RISKS ON WHICH THE PREMIUM IS PAID IN LIKE CURRENCY.

Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, of premiums paid and earned during the year, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon every open policy (cargo risks) upon which there shall have been earned and paid $300 and upward, a return of twenty per cent.
2. Upon other voyage risks upon cargo and freight, a return of fifteen per cent.
3. Upon time risks upon hulls and freight, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of One Hundred Dollars.

DIRECTORS.
Edward Rowe, of C. Dord & Co.
John S. Dickerson, of Dickerson, Reed & Co.
George Miln.
Abel Denison, of Denison, Binsse & Co.
Thos. A. C. Cochrane.
Wm. H. Halsey, of Harbecks & Halsey.
Thos. Barron.
Roland G. Mitchell, of R. G. Mitchell & Co.
B. C. Morris.
Albert G. Lee, of Coffin, Bruce, Bishop & Co.
Albert E. Kent, of A. E. Kent & Co., Chicago.
Thos. S. Dickerson, of Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co., Chicago.
Wm. B. Ogden, President Northwestern Railroad Company, Chicago.
John Armstrong, President Milwaukee Company Bank, Milwaukee.
William Young, Vice-President Milwaukee Company Bank, Milwaukee.
Andrew J Rich, President Bank of Attica, Buffalo.
Daniel W. Teller, of Galway, Casado & Teller.
Jos. Morrison.
Wm. H. Popham, of Popham & Haxtun.
David Ogden.
B. C. Morris, Jr., of Caldwell & Morris.
Ezra Nye.
Henry J. Cammann, of Wilson & Cammann.
Thomas Lord.
Lawrence Myers, of Lawrence, Myers & Co.
Chas. A. Lord.
Robert Bowne, of Bowne & Co.
Geo. B. Satterlee, of Satterlee & Co.
John D. Bates, Jr., of Bates & Co., Boston.
Jewitt M. Richmond, of J. M. Richmond & Co., Buffalo.
Moses Merick, Oswego.
David J. Ely, of Reynolds, Ely & Co., Chicago.
B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRON MOUNTAINS OF MISSOURI.

PILOT KNOB IRON COMPANY.
CAPITAL ....$1,000,000.

The PILOT KNOB IRON COMPANY OF MISSOURI, desirous of prosecuting their works at this favorable period with renewed vigor, now offer for the first time ONE-HALF of their CAPITAL STOCK for SALE in this market, in shares of $100 each.

Their property is over sixty square miles, containing over 40,000 acres of land, and embraces the most valuable of the wonderful Iron Mountain region of Missouri. It is situated at the terminus of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, 35 miles from St. Louis.

Iron is produced at that point cheaper than anywhere else in the world The property of this Company is one of the most valuable of the kind.

Subscriptions will be received, for a short time, at the office of Messrs. E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, and also at the office of H. G. MARQUAND, Esq., No. 43 Exchange-place, where further information may be obtained. Twenty-five per cent. will be required when the whole subscription is made up, and the balance may be paid in installments, if desired.

The subscribers, who are connected with the Company, will be in the city in a few days, and may be seen at one or the other of the above places.
JAMES H. LUCAS, } of St. Louis.
THOMAS ALLEN, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1863.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Feb. 26, 1863.

Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between this Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that this Company will redeem on the 3d day of April next, at the office of the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, forty-one of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds. Offers for the sale of said bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offers of the First Mortgage Bond or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund." Which offers or bids will be received until noon of the 3d day of April next. And public notice is also hereby given the holders of said First Mortgage Bonds that, in case there are no bids offered to sell said bonds, as provided in the agreement aforesaid, the United States Trust Company aforesaid will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem, at par and accrued interest, by consecutive numbers of outstanding bonds, forty-one of said bonds, beginning at No. 121 and running to No. 143, inclusive; Nos. 146, 147 and 149 to 152, inclusive; Nos. 158 to 162, inclusive; Nos. 165, 166, 167, and Nos. 170 to 173, inclusive; and that from and after the 3d day of April, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease, as provided in said agreement.
J. H. M'CAMPBELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1863.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1862:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862		$5,116,444 87
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1862		1,159,411 05
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$6,275,855 92
No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.		
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862		$4,485,253 68
Losses paid during the same period	$2,094,012 17	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$616,693 14	

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$2,626,960 58
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,446,220 47
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	233,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	122,388 53
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2,464,062 86
Cash in Bank	237,402 20
Total amount of Assets	$7,130,794 64

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1861 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

A dividend of FORTY PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company (free of Government tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 7th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1862, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$12,753,730
Additional from 1st January, 1862, to 1st January, 1863	1,740,000
Total profits for 20½ years	$14,493,730
The certificates previous to 1861 have been redeemed by cash	10,278,560
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1863	$4,215,170

By order of the Board
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
John D. Jones,
Charles Dennis,
W. H. H. Moore,
Thomas Tileston,
Henry Coit,
W. C. Pickersgill,
Lewis Curtis,
Chas. H. Russell,
Lowell Holbrook,
P. A. Hargous,
Meyer Gans,
Royal Phelps,
Caleb Barstow,
A. P. Pillot,
Leroy M. Wiley,
Daniel S. Miller,
S. T. Nicoll,
Joshua J. Henry,
Geo. G. Hobson,
David Lane,
James Bryce,
Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,
Henry K. Bogert,
A. A. Low,
Wm. E. Dodge,
Dennis Perkins,
Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
J. Henry Burgy,
Cornel's Grinnell,
C. A. Hand,
Watts Sherman,
E. E Morgan,
B. J. Howland,
Benj. Babcock,
Fletcher Westray,
R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
G. W. Burnham,
Fred. Chauncey,
James Low.
JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

RAILROAD BONDS FOR SALE.—THE UNdersigned, Trustees of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, will receive proposals up to the 17th day of March next, for the whole or any part of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Twenty-Year Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1863, secured on the First Division of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, consisting of one hundred miles, from Dubuque to Cedar Falls. These Bonds are issued for the purpose of discharging the floating debt of the Company, and will be its only indebtedness, and the first mortgage lien upon one hundred miles of railroad, completed and in operation. The gross earnings of the road in 1862 were $229,982, and the net earnings were $124,174, with a certain prospect of a largely increasing business. It will, therefore, be seen, that the net earnings are five times as much as will pay the interest, while the amount of Bonds to be issued is only three thousand dollars per mile on a road which has cost about $3,000,000. It is believed that no better seven per cent. Bond is offered in the United States. No bid will be received for less than par. Payment to be made in United States Treasury notes, "Legal Tender," or Bank notes current in the City of New-York. The Bonds will be ready for delivery on the 15th March. Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, care of John Lord, No. 72 Broad-st., New-York, of whom further information can be obtained. Permission is granted to refer to Messrs. Schuchardt & Gebhard, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New York,—Feb. 19, 1863.
R. B. MASON, }
JOHN LORD, } Trustees.
H. L. STOUT, }

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE AT A DISCOUNT by
C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st.
LAND WARRANTS purchased and for sale.

FINANCIAL.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BOOT AND SHOE AND RUBBER

BUSINESS PAPER bought and sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities. Also, Government claims and commercial paper bought and sold by P. W. GALLAUDET, 1 Wall-st., cor. Broadway.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, will be held in the City of Chicago at the Office of the Company, on the 1st day of April next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.
J. W. FOSTER, }
M. L. SYKES, } Commissioners.
A. C. BADGER, }
JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Feb. 28, 1863.

MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD.—The holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company, and of the Bonds of the City of Milwaukee issued to said Company, are requested to deposit the same with ROBERT BAYARD, No. 12 Wall-st., Treasurer of the Committee appointed by the stipulation for the foreclosure and sale of the road, and a reorganization of the Company.

On surrendering the First Mortgage Bonds, four coupons will be paid.
ROBERT BAYARD, }
RUSSELL SAGE, } Committee.
W. HUNT, }
MARCH, 5, 1863.

No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 3, 1863.

EDWARD H. THORNE, LATE WITH Hopkins & Co., begs to offer his services at the Brokers' Board for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, on commission.

Refers, by permission, to Messrs. Hopkins & Co.; Messrs. Buckley, Sheldon & Co., Messrs. F. R. & W. C. Fowler; Solomon Townsend, Esq., William S. Herriman, Esq.; Samuel Sloan, Esq., Henry Nicoll, Esq., New-York; H. H. Martin, Esq., Albany.

HALLET & CORNWELL, NO. 24 PINE-ST., Note and Exchange Brokers. Bonds, Stocks and Government Securities bought and sold on commission.
JACOB G. HALLET,
(Late with Blake Bros. & Co.)
RICH'D H. CORNWELL,
(Late with G. S. Robbins & Sons.)
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17.

20.000 SHARES QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY
For sale, very cheap, if applied for to day.
JAMES MELCHEN, Executor,
No. 406 Broadway.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

WANTED ON BOND MORTGAGE, $15,000 for five or ten years, at five per cent.; ample security. Apply at No. 54 William-st., Room No. 19.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 2, 1863.

25TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand. JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1863.
"PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NO. 2," PRIOR TO 1853.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A dividend of One and a-half per Cent. (1½) from the undivided assets, will be paid to the Stockholders of the Company, by applying at No. 88 Wall-st.
WM. H. ASPINWALL, President.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th February, inst. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGS. F LEE, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a
PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE.
Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assessments aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.
New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES

have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1.	*Cures* Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2.	" Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c	25
3.	" Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	" Diarrhea of Children or Adults	25
5.	" Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	" Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	" Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	" Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	" Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	" Dyspepsia, Weak, or Billious Stomach	25
11.	" Suppressed, Scanty, or Painful Periods	25
12.	" Leucorrhea or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	" Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	" Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	" Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17.	" Piles, Internal or Blind or Bleeding	50
18.	" Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	" Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	" Whooping Cough	50
21.	" Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	" Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	" Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	" General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	" Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	" Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	" Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	" Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	" Sore Mouth, or Canker of adults or children	50
30.	" Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	" Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	" Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33.	" Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Viti	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case, and Book, complete	$6 00
Case of Twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address
DR. F. HUMPHREYS,
Office and dépôt No. 562 Broadway, New-York.
DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his offices as above for all forms of disease.

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading One Hundred and Tenth-street, between Second and Sixth avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of One Hundred and Tenth-street, from Second to Sixth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to the Chairman or one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, March 6, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREET OPENINGS of the Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting on SATURDAY, March 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall, to take into consideration the extending of Franklin-street in a direct line from the southerly corner of Franklin and Baxter streets to a point on the westerly side of Mott-street, five feet northerly of house and lot number thirty-seven, thence in a direct line to the southerly corner of Doyer-street and Bowery, and to be in width fifty feet northerly therefrom.

MICHAEL C. GROSS, } Committee
PATRICK RUSSELL, } on
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Street
DAVID FITZGERALD, } Openings.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp Cures warranted.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

MAD. RESTELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, can be consulted, as usual, at No. 162 Chambers-st., or by letter, and medicine sent by mail. Her FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only medicine married or single ladies can rely upon with safety and certainty. Price $1 a box. Sold at No. 162 Chambers-st., No. 127½ Liberty-st. and No. 4 3 Hudson-st., New-York. Can also be obtained at No. 244 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or by mail.

N. B.—Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Madame RESTELL'S valuable, certain and safe mode of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., &c., from whatever cause, without the use of medicine or instruments, can do so at one interview.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

"Dr. Hammond's Book is a reliable one."—[Prof. POTTER, Editor of the *American Med. and Surg. Journal.*

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—NEW and RELIABLE TREATMENT.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Information for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. To be had in this City, only, of the Publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or the Author, No. 31 East 27th-st.

MAD. DESPARD'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only medicine married or single ladies can depend on with safety and certainty. Can be sent by mail to any part of the United States and Canadas. N. B.—Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Madame DESPARD'S valuable, certain and safe mode of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., &c., without the use of medicine, can do so at one interview. Residence, No. 101 6th-av., opposite 8th-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

R. SWEET'S REMEDY CURES DYSPEPSIA. For sale by all druggists. Depot No. 93 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, 258 GRAND-ST., N. Y. opposite Lord & Taylor's, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CANADA, GRACE, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 4.
AFRICA, MOODIE, leaves New-York, Weds'y, Mar. 11.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 18.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 25.
EUROPA, MUIR, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 1.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves New-York, Wednes'y, April 8.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA AND MATANZAS.

TO SAIL ON
SATURDAY, March 7, at 3 P. M.
The A No. 1 British steamship
SHELDRAKE,
Capt. JOHN ARCHER,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail as above,
From Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., N. R.
Price of passage, in current funds, $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway,
Or at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

N. B.—The British steamship MELITA will follow the SHELDRAKE, and sail on or about the 21st March. Experienced Surgeons attached to these steamers.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
JURA,
Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, March 7.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $81 and $67. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.
The steamship
AMERICA or ILLINOIS
will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship
MOSES TAYLOR,
at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel of their monthly freight line, to San Juan del Norte, on or about the 25th inst. The fine British schooner,
M. S. K. THORNE,
will take in cargo at Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and splendid United States Mail steamship
"GEORGE CROMWELL,"
Capt. JNO. A. POST,
Will leave Pier 9 North River, on SATURDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock noon.
Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75.
No freight received nor bills lading signed after Friday.
Freight taken at reduced rates. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL

FOR
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY'S NEW STEAMSHIP
FAH-KEE,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, March 14, at 3 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.
For freight or passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

GLASGOW..........Saturday..........March 7
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday..........M'ch 14
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........Saturday..........M'ch 21

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2, SATURDAY, March 28.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHED by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL Road.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9:15 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.; for Piermont, 12:15 and 6:05 P. M.; on Mondays, 4:45 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

PROPOSALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.

VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO carry COAL to the following points:
Tortugas,
Key West, Fla.,
Fort Monroe, Va.,
Alexandria, Va.,
Newbern, N. C.,
Port Royal, S. C. (Signed)
A. BOYD, Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Director..........MAX MARETZEK
THE FIRST GRAND GALA MATINEE.
TO-DAY, SATURDAY, March 7, at 1,
when will be presented Verdi's opera of
IL TROVATORE,
in its complete form, and with its
UNPRECEDENTED CAST.
MEDORI..........as..........Leonora
SULZER..........as..........Azucena
MAZZOLENI..........as..........Manrico
BELLINI..........as..........Di Luna
FICHER, COLETTI, MULLER.

NOTICE.—The Director has determined that all operas shall be produced intact, as originally written, and that the excisions made by other managers and artists shall be retained. The first of these restorations will be in this opera, in which Madame MEDORI will introduce the original grand aria in the fourth act, which has never yet been sung by any other prima donna in America.

ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE
ONE DOLLAR.

No reservation of seats Tickets can be obtained at each of the regular ticket offices, and at all the principal music stores and hotels.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Director..........MAX MARETZEK.
MONDAY, MARCH 9,
SECOND NIGHT OF THE SEASON,
when will be presented Verdi's celebrated opera of
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,
IN ITS COMPLETE FORM,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,
and with the following
UNEXAMPLED DISTRIBUTION:
Amelia..........MADAME MEDORI
Oscar..........the page..........MLLE BRIGNOLI
(her first appearance in America.)
Ulrica..........MLLE. SULZER
Richard Count Warwick..........SIGNOR MAZZOLENI
Reinhart..........SIGNOR BELLINI
Samuel....D. Coletti....Tom....Muller....Judge....Rubio
Conductor..........MAX MARETZEK

NOTICE.—The romanza written for Amelia, in the last act, will be restored, and the grand aria for the tenor rôle, in the same act, will be sung for the first time in America.

IN THE MASKED BALL SCENE
MLLE. GALLETTI AND SIGNOR RONZANI,
(by kind permission of Mr. Wm. Wheatley,)
Will appear, with the grand corps du ballet, and dance the original Mazourka written for the opera. There will also be
THREE GRAND BANDS
employed in this scene.
SALE OF TICKETS.

The box office will be open for the sale of secured seats and tickets THIS MORNING, at 8 o'clock, at the Academy of Music, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Root & Anthony's stationery-store, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

SEATS SECURED FOR ANY EVENING IN ADVANCE.
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8 o'clock.
ON WEDNESDAY,
THIRD GRAND OPERA NIGHT.

MLLE. CARLOTTA PATTI—IRVING HALL.

Mr. HARRISON respectfully informs the public that in consequence of the great success of the concert of last Saturday evening, and in view of the fact that the sale of tickets was necessarily stopped, he has induced
MLLE. CARLOTTA PATTI
To repeat her
GRAND CONCERT
On SATURDAY EVENING, March 7,
Assisted by the following artists:
Mr. WM. CASTLE, Tenor.
Mr. J. N. PATTISON, Pianist.
Mr. F. EBEN, Flutist.
Signor ABELLA, Conductor.

Tickets 50 cents.

Reserved seats 50 cents extra, the sale of which will commence this morning at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st., and at Irving Hall.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY

OF
BROOKLYN.
FOURTH CONCERT.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 7, at 8 o'clock,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mme. GUERRABELLA, Soprano.
Mr. WM. MASON, Piano
Mr. F. BERGNER, Violoncello.
The Orchestral Selections.
Symphony No. 5, C minor..........Beethoven
Overture—"Midsummer Nights Dream"..........Mendelssohn
Overture—"Corsair"..........Berlioz
Will be performed
BY FULL ORCHESTRA
of the Society.
Mr. THEO. THOMAS, Conductor.
Non-subscribers tickets at $1, will be sold on
SATURDAY.

GYMNASTICS, MILITARY EXERCISES in all their branches; instruction to both sexes and every age, either in the rooms or their residences; new classes are forming at the METROPOLITAN ACADEMY, 6th-av. opposite 8th-st. Address HENRY GEBHARD.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 5½ Pine-st.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, March 7, 1863, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern—

$3,000 Cincinnati 6 per cent. Bonds, 1882, issued to Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; Coupons payable January and July, $1,000 each.

$2,000 Bellefontaine and Cincinnati Railroad Company First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds due 1866, $1,000 each.

$500 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad Company First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, due 1868.

$30,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds, with Coupons from December, 1858, inclusive, $1,000 each.

$5,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company Second Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1881, $1,000 each.

$5,000 Junction Railroad of Ohio (Cleveland and Toledo) First Mortgage Bonds, due 1867, $1,000 each.

$1,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad 7 per cent Bond.

Shares.	Shares.
25 N. Y. & N. H. R. Co.	80 Manhattan Gas Light Co.
50 Astor Fire Ins. Co.	15 N. Y. & N. H. R. Co.
75 Little Miami R. Co.	

By order of the heirs of B. E. Smith:
8 shares Marine Bank.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on SATURDAY, March 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood bedstead, hair mattresses in three pieces, and spring mattress to match, rosewood reclining chair in hair cloth, mahogany rocker and chairs in hair cloth, elegant gilt clock, girandoles, mahogany falling-leaf tables, mahogany sofas and tête-a-têtes in hair cloth, imitation rosewood bedsteads, vases, shawls, furs, &c.; office desks and furniture in general, table cloths, sheets, pillow cases, &c. Also, silver-plated ware, forks, spoons, butter dishes, cake baskets, French fowling pieces, muskets, revolvers, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock,

ASSIGNEE SALE.—The remaining assets of Charles C. Leigh, consisting of book accounts, safe, gas fixtures, &c., by order of William Taylor, assignee.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL at auction THURSDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, (No. 111 Broadway,) 12 lots on 115th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.; Gothic house and 14½ lots on Broadway and 153d-st., fine view of Park, East River, Long Island, &c.; house contains laundry, servants' rooms, larder, drawing-room, bath, closets, &c., in perfect order, and all the conveniences of a City house; coach house, stables, ice-house, &c.; garden well stocked with choice fruit and shade trees, flowers and vegetables; one of the handsomest plots on the island. Can be seen from 11 to 4. Maps and particulars at No. 12 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON WEST FIFTY-SECOND and 53d sts., at auction.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 10, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building, the following described property: 52d-st.—10 lots on the north side of 52d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. 53d-st.—10 lots on the south side of 53d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS OF JOHN R. PETERS, DECEASED—Will sell at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, March 12, at the Exchange Room, No 111 Broadway, the valuable property Nos. 10 and 12 Broad-st., running through to and including Nos. 6, 8 and 10 New-st., formerly occupied by the U. S. Appraisers. Terms—10 per cent. on day of sale, $100,000 cash, balance in 5 years at 6 per cent. Possession May 1. Maps at No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

THIRD-AVENUE—4 lots east side, between 58th and 59th sts.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH-STREET—4 lots, north side, 100 feet west of 9th-av.

Maps, &c., at No. 12 Pine-st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer. (Late with A. H. MULLER.)

STOCKS AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, 7TH inst., at 12½ P. M., at the Merchants Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

50 Sh. N. Amer. Ins. Co. $50	30 Sh. Lafayette Ins. Co. $50
40 Sh. Lorillard Ins. Co. $25	5 Sh. N.Y. & N.H. R.R. $100
10 Sh. 2d. Avenue R.R. $100	$4000 Peo. & Oqua. 1 Mt. Bd's
$2000 Bur. & Miss. 1 Mt Bd's	$3000 Mil. & Wat. 1 Mt. Bd's

Orders solicited. Office No. 33 Wall-st.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell at the salesroom, No. 83 Cedar-st., THIS DAY, (Saturday,) March 7, at 12 o'clock, shifting-top buggies, four-seat wagons, rockaways, no-top buggies, coupé rockaway, two-seat road wagons, single and double harness, &c. &c.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 414 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, sofa-beds, chairs, tables, wardrobes, carpets, oilcloths, matting, beds and bedding, mattresses, cutlery, plated ware, crockery.

MACHINERY.

WOOLEN MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Two second-hand mules, 240 spindles each, $120. Two of 320 spindles each, $150. Must be removed within ten days. Also one set cards, with 40 condenser spools, for $100. One picker, $80. All of above to be seen, mostly running, at the Glenham Mill, near Fishkill, N. Y. Apply on the premises, or at No. 293 Broadway, Room No. 6.

LOCOMOTIVE BOILER FOR SALE—Shell 5 feet diameter; steam dome; 94 tubes, 3 inches diameter, 12 feet long; fire box, 6 feet long, 4 feet 9 inches wide, 3 feet high; has been used three months only, good as new. Inquire of STEVENS, BROTHER & CO., No. 222 Pearl-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Opens at 7½, begins at 8.
THIS EVENING, (SATURDAY.)
Second night of
TWO HIGHLY POPULAR AND ATTRACTIVE PIECES.
Commencing with the favorite Comedy, (adapted from the French for Mr. Wallack's Theatre,)
AMERICANS IN PARIS.
Arthur Morris (originally acted by him)..........Mr. Lester Wallack
Doctor Botherer..........Mr. John Gilbert
Monsieur Lamouret..........Mr. Floyd
Colonel de Sabres..........Mr. Norton
Lucenay..........Mr. Parkes
Baptiste..........Mr. Parsloe
Joseph..........Mr. Turner
Amelia (her original character)..........Mrs. Hoey
Annie (wife of Dr. Botherer)..........Miss Mary Gannon
(originally acted by her,)

To conclude with the sterling two-act comedy, by Charles Dance, author of "Delicate Ground," "He's Not A-miss," "The Wonderful Woman," &c., entitled
THE FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.
Squire Broadlands (with the song, "The Fine Old English Gentleman,")..........Mr. Mark Smith
Horace..........Mr. Charles Fisher
George..........Mr. Reynolds
Sparrow..........Mr. Young
Guard..........Mr. Pope
Sam..........Mr. Parsloe
Dick..........Mr. Turner
Fanny Markham..........Miss Mary Gannon
Temperance..........Mrs. John Sefton
Alice..........Miss Madeline Henriques
Sophy..........Miss Mary Barrett

MONDAY,
MISS FANNY MORANT'S BENEFIT,
(never acted here,)
BLUE AND CHERRY,
AND
A WONDERFUL WOMAN.
TUESDAY, the great programme of Monday last,
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY,
AND
THE YOUTHFUL QUEEN,
(Which attracted the most crowded audience ever assembled at this establishment, will be repeated.
WEDNESDAY—Seventh night of Mr. Wilkins' comedy,
HENRIETTE.
THURSDAY—
ERNESTINE AND THE LITTLE TREASURE
Will be repeated for the third time, having attracted another great audience on Wednesday.
In preparation, the very popular pieces,
SPRING AND AUTUMN
AND
SKETCHES IN INDIA.

WALLACK'S.

BENEFIT
OF
MISS FANNY MORANT,
MONDAY, March 9,
(Never acted here,)
BLUE AND CHERRY,
AND
THE WONDERFUL WOMAN.
Box book now open.

WINTER GARDEN.

Opens at 7¼. Begins at 8 o'clock. Over at 10½.
Twelfth night of the highly successful engagement o the distinguished native artiste,
MISS MARY PROVOST.
Supported by the favorite young actor,
MR. L. P. BARRETT,
And the entire excellent company of this theatre
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 7,
The emotional drama, translated and adapted by
MISS MARY PROVOST,
LUCIE D'ARVILLE,
LUCIE D'ARVILLE,
for the last time, in order to make way for Miss Provost's appearance in other characters.
In active preparation, (first time at this theatre,) the intensely thrilling drama of the
FEMALE GAMBLER;
OR,
PLOT AND PASSION.
MISS MARY PROVOST in her great impersonation of
MARIE DE FONTANGES, THE FEMALE GAMBLER.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
MATINEE FRANCAISE,
SATURDAY, March 7, at 12½ P. M.,
MARGOT, OU LES BIENFAITS DE L'EDUCATION,
LE PIANO DE BERTHE.
Admission 50 cents; no reserved seats.
SATURDAY EVENING
Three successes of the Season:
LE DEPIT AMOUREUX.
Comedie by Molière.
LA PLUIE ET LE BEAU TEMPS—Comedie
L'UT DIEZE—Folie Vaudeville.
Doors open at 7¼. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
Carriages can be ordered for 10½ P. M.
Office for subscription and reserved seats.
H. DARDONVILLE, 623 Broadway.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

HOUSTON-ST., CORNER OF CROSBY.
Dinners from 12 to 6 o'clock.
CHOPS, STEAKS, RAREBITS, &c.,
at all hours.
Tripe, Wednesday and Saturday evenings.
H. E. SHARP.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 6.—The Regular Monthly Meeting (also Quarterly) of this Union will be held at the Rooms No. 163 Bowery THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as nominations will be made for Delegates to the National Union at Cleveland, and a Business Committee appointed.
R. S. HILL, Rec. Sec. H. M. FAILING, President.

OFFICE OF THE GREENWOOD CEMETERY,
No. 30 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 3, 1863.

A MEETING OF THE LOT-OWNERS will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., to receive the Annual Report required by the charter to be made by the Board of Trustees. J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

TO ALL WHO HAVE FRIENDS IN THE ARMY.—Soldiers' Aid Societies, clergymen, editors, and others, are respectfully requested to aid in disseminating the following notice, which is of interest to all who have friends in the army:

DIRECTORY OF THE HOSPITALS.

The Sanitary Commission have made arrangements for supplying information gratuitously with regard to patients in the United States General Hospitals at the following points (Others will be added.)

Eastern Departments.—For information, address "Office Sanitary Commission, Washington, D. C."
Washington,
Georgetown,
Alexandria,
Frederick City.
Point Lookout,
Annapolis,
Baltimore.

Western Departments.—For information, address "Office Sanitary Commission, Louisville, Ky."
Cincinnati,
New-Albany,
Louisville,
Covington,
Lexington.
Danville,
Perryville,
Bowling Green,
Gallatin,
Nashville.

Information will, under ordinary circumstances, be given to any one applying for it, in answer to any or all of the following inquiries. If the application is by letter, the answer will be sent by return mail; if in person, it will be answered at once:

1. Is ——— [giving his name and regiment] at present in the hospitals of ———?
2. If so, what is his proper address?
3. What is the name of the Surgeon or Chaplain of the hospital?
4. If not in hospital at present, has he recently been in hospital?
5. If so, did he die in hospital, and at what date?
6. If recently discharged from hospital, was he discharged from service?
7. If not, what were his orders on leaving?

More specific information as to the condition of any patient in the District of Columbia hospitals will be furnished within twenty-four hours after a request to do so is received at the Washington office.

The office of the Directory will be open daily, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M., and, in urgent cases, applicants ringing the door-bell will be received at any hour of the night.

Much inconvenience in conducting the business of the Directory having arisen where visitors have been given direct access to the record books themselves, this practice will hereafter be discontinued; nor can lists of wounded in hospitals by States, counties, regiments or otherwise, be hereafter furnished from these records.

The Sanitary Commission, under special authority from the President of the United States, maintains an extensive system of agencies for securing the safe conveyance to and distribution of goods put in its charge for the sick and wounded at points where they are most wanted. It operates with equal care and generosity at all points—at New-Orleans and at Washington, before Vicksburgh and at Nashville—its distributions being governed by a comparison of the wants of the patients in all cases. To ascertain the relative character of these wants in a trustworthy manner, and to secure an equitable distribution and honest use of the goods distributed, besides the unpaid services of the members of the Commission, twenty physicians of high professional and moral character, and more than fifty lay agents are employed, under pecuniary securities for responsible and efficient service. The cost of these arrangements have thus far been about 3 per centum of the value of the goods distributed. The Commission has not been able to obtain authentic evidence of losses, miscarriage, or misappropriations, to the value of one dollar in ten thousand, of goods which have been once received at its shipping depots. The following are the names of these depots, to which auxiliary Societies, and all disposed to aid the sick and wounded, without reference to States or localities, but simply to their relative necessity for assistance, are invited to send their offerings:

Sanitary Commission, Branch Supply Office, No. 22 Summer-street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Sanitary Commission, Branch Supply Office, No. 10 Third-avenue, New-York.

Sanitary Commission, Branch Supply Office, No. 27 South Sixth-street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Sanitary Commission, Branch Supply Office, Bank-street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Sanitary Commission, Branch Supply Office, Chicago, Illinois.

Sanitary Commission, Branch Supply Office, Louisville, Kentucky.

The Commission receives no pecuniary aid whatever from Government, and is wholly dependent on the voluntary contributions of the public for the means of sustaining its operations. Contributions to its treasury are solicited, and may be transmitted to GEORGE T. STRONG, Esq., Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

The names of the following gentlemen, Commissioners of the President of the United States, are pledged to the public for the economy, integrity and efficiency with which whatever is intrusted to the Sanitary Commission will be administered:

H. W. BELLOWS, D. D.
A. D. BACHE, LL. D.
G. W. CULLUM, U. S. A.
A. E. SHIRAS, U. S. A.
R. C. WOOD, M. D., U. S. A.
W. H. VAN BUREN, M. D.
WOLCOTT GIBBS, M. D.
S. G. HOWE, M. D.
C. R. AGNEW, M. D.
ELISHA HARRIS, M. D.
GEORGE T. STRONG, Esq.
HORACE BINNEY, Jr.
Rt. Rev. T. M. CLARK, D. D.
Hon. JOSEPH HOLT.
Hon. R. W. BURNETT.
Hon. MARK SKINNER.
Rev. JOHN H. HEYWOOD.
Prof. FAIRMAN ROGERS.
Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED, Esq.
J. S. NEWBERRY, M. D.

CENTRAL OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSION, No. 244 F st., WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7, 1863.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY.
SATURDAY, March 7, 1863,
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS,
Who, in conjunction with the eminent artist,
MR. PETER RICHINGS,
will appear in Balfe's grand operatic spectacle of
SATANELLA;
OR,
THE POWER OF LOVE.
GRAND BALLET.
Magnificent Scenery.
Delightful Music.
Beautiful Costumes,
New Appointments, and
Novel Mechanical Effects.
With those talented artists.
MLLE. ANNETTA GALETTI,
The great danseuse,
Mons. MARZETTI,
Mr. L. R. SHEWELL,
Signor RONZANI,
E. LAMB,
GEO. ANDREWS,
Mrs. F. S. CHANFRAU,
Mad. MARZETTI,
Mrs. L. R. SHEWELL,
Mrs. H. P. GRATTAN,
Mrs. SKERRETT,
Mlle. KATRINE.
Musical Director..........Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
SEATS SECURED THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Box book open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
With the exception of the Press, no free list.
Doors open at 7; commence a quarter to 8 o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 7; begin at 7¾ o'clock.
FIFTY-FIFTH NIGHT
FIFTY-FIFTH NIGHT
Of the brilliant and successful engagement of
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG.
THE GREAT FAIRY EXTRAVAGANZA
IN THE
FOURTH WEEK
OF ITS
TRIUMPHANT CAREER.
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY.
The last new and popular song,
"HOW ARE YOU GREENBACKS?"
Sung by
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
THE SENSATION OF THE DAY.
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC,
SPLENDID SCENERY, ELEGANT DRESSES,
UNEQUALED CAST OF CHARACTERS.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 7, 1863.
FAIR ONE WITH GOLDEN LOCKS,
MRS. JOHN WOOD
In her popular characters of
QUEEN LUCIDORA,
PAGE PITCHIN,
ORIGINAL JACOBS.
MR. WALCOT, Sr..........as..........KING LACHRYMOSO
THE ARAB GIANT,.....as..GALIFRON, THE GREAT LOTTERY TICKET.

SUNSET ON THE COAST OF MAINE

PAINTED BY ALEXANDER WURT,
on free exhibition at
SCHAUS' GALLERY,
No. 749 Broadway.

LECTURES.

WENDELL PHILLIPS IN BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
ORATION BY
WENDELL PHILLIPS.
Subject:
TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE
At the
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, March 12,
At 8 o'clock.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each. For sale at W. H. Babcock's, No. 246 Fulton-st.; W. W. Rose's, No. 143 Atlantic-st.; W. W. Swayne's, No. 210 Fulton-st., and at the rooms of the Association, No. 184 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

RESERVED SEATS, 50 CENTS EACH.

For sale at W. H. Babcock's, No. 246 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at Hosford & Ketcham's, No. 59 William-st., New-York.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

POPULAR SCIENTIFIC LECTURES,
At Clinton Hall,
BY REV. WM. C. RICHARDS, A. M.
On "The Atmosphere."
The third lecture will be given
MONDAY EVENING, March 9.

Tickets for the remaining FOUR LECTURES to be had at the usual places. Price (single) $1 25, double, $2. Evening admission, 50 cents.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE

Will give a Course of Lectures at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway.

Fourth Lecture WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 11.
Subject—*Ancient and Modern Republics.*
Admittance 25 cents. Tickets can be had of Miss Hardinge, Lexington-av., second door above 52d-st.

WENDELL PHILLIPS

will deliver his
GREAT HISTORICAL LECTURE,
TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 11, 1863.

FOUR GRAND PANORAMAS ON THE same night at Banvard's Hall of Art, No. 652 Broadway—THE OHIO, THE MISSISSIPPI, THE WAR, and THE MISSOURI. Only 25 cents; children, 15 cents. EVERY EVENING, at 7½. On WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR BOYS.
AMHERST, MASS.
Established 1846. Location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—SPRING Term, March 26. Brick buildings; best sustained boarding Seminary in the State; $45 for fourteen weeks' board, fuel, washing and common English. Special terms to ladies. Superior advantages in languages, sciences and music. A first-class Commercial College, with bank, model store, and all the approved apparatus. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Spring Term opens April 1, and continues thirteen weeks. The Circular of the school contains full particulars in regard to terms, advantages, course of study, etc., and may be had by application to the Principal, or to Dr. Weisse, (a Professor in the school,) No. 30 West 15th-st.

REFERENCE.—Rev. Robert R. Booth, Mercer-st. Church

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-fourth semi-annual session April 2. It adds to its well known literary advantages rare facilities for appropriate gymnastic culture. For Circulars address
Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

YOUTH'S HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm near Hackensack, N. J., railroad communication from foot of Chambers-st., New-York. Terms $120 to $140 per year. For circulars address the Principal.
A. B. WINANT.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN OF SEVERAL years' experience, a most thorough teacher of classics, vocal music, and a sound disciplinarian, now first assistant in a first-class military school, wishes to open a correspondence with parties desiring a man in every way fitted for such a position. Address, for two weeks, CLARENCE Y. EATON, M. A., New-Haven, Conn.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF LONG EXperience and thorough culture, a position to teach music, classics, mathematics and French. With patronage at his command, he desires either an academy or a select school, or any place where faithful services will be appreciated. He refers to Prof. William Mason and others. Address H. MILROY, Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS, &c. — A young lady desires a situation as visiting governess, or teacher in a school, in or near this City; can teach English, French and music. Address H. E. J., New-York Post-office.

AS MUSIC TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A young lady, a situation in a private family as music teacher, and to assist in the care and education of young children. Address E. S., care of C. T. Evans' book-store, No. 448 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE COPARTnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of STRONG, BROTHERS & CO., expired by its own limitation on the 1st day of March, 1863. The business of the late copartnership will be continued from this date by the same parties under the firm name of STRONG & CO.

WILLIAM N. STRONG,
THOMAS J. STRONG,
JAMES A. WHITNEY.

Dated ALBANY, March 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of TALLMAN & MOORE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY MOORE will sign in liquidation.

ABRAHAM S. TALLMAN,
HENRY MOORE.

HENRY MOORE will continue the business at the old stand, No. 622 Hudson-st.
NEW-YORK, March 3, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of CHARLES A. STAN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. CHARLES A. STARR, having purchased the entire interest, will continue the business on his own account.

H. F. LOMBARD,
CHARLES A. STARR.
MARCH 2, 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the style of DIBBLE & CAMBLOS, for the transaction of a general stock commission business, at No. 24 William-st.

EDWARD D. DIBBLE,
HENRY S. CAMBLOS.
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1863.

MR. BENSON VANVLIET IS THIS DAY admitted as a partner in our firm.
LOCKWOOD & NORRIS
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1863.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1863,
SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1863,
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES!
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES!
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES!
AT 1½ O'CLOCK P. M.!
3½ O'CLOCK P. M.!—and
7½ O'CLOCK EVENING!

At each of which will be produced the rich and interesting drama,
RAOUL;
OR, THE WRECK OF A LIFE,
which has been received with great enthusiasm by large and crowded audiences the past week. Come, then,
LADIES, CHILDREN AND FAMILIES,
You can all be accommodated; you can all see the play. Come early, and you'll avoid the greatest crowd. You can all see
LITTLE MINNIE WARREN AND COM. NUTT.
LITTLE MINNIE WARREN AND COM. NUTT.
LITTLE MINNIE WARREN AND COM. NUTT.
LITTLE MINNIE WARREN AND COM. NUTT.
THE TWO SMALLEST HUMAN BEINGS
ever seen on the face of the globe—smaller, even, than
GEN TOM THUMB AND WIFE.

This most extraordinary pair of petit humanity, who, together,
WEIGH LESS THAN HALF
that of an ordinary lady even, are on exhibition together
AT ALL HOURS, DAY AND EVENING,
and appear in Songs, Dances, &c., &c., making the most interesting and instructive exhibition ever witnessed.

Besides these most extraordinary beings, may also be seen
THE GREAT LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
or River Horse, from the River Nile, in Egypt, the GREAT BEHEMOTH of the Book of Job, the only one ever seen on the American Continent, and the greatest curiosity of the Animal Kingdom. Also,
THREE BEAUTIFUL ANGEL FISH,
with large Speckled Brook Trout, and other living fish swimming in the
CRYSTAL PONDS OF OCEAN AND RIVER WATER
in the grand Aquarium. Also,
THE LEARNED MUSICAL SEAL, NED!
which plays tunes upon a musical instrument! THE GREAT ROARING BLACK SEA LION; WHAT IS IT? ALBINO FAMILY; BEAR SAMPSON; MONSTER SNAKES; HAPPY FAMILY: WAX FIGURES, &c.

Mr. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears at each performance in his inimitable songs.

Admission 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies	$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman	5 00
Ladies' Tickets	2 50
Minors under 15 years of age	3 00

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 5th-av.

MUSICAL.

WM. B. BRADBURY'S

FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.—427.

In withdrawing from the late partnership of Lighte & Bradburys, and by the purchase of the interest of one of the former partners, the subscriber has been enabled to secure a
SPLENDID STOCK
of elegant piano-fortes, of the most thorough workmanship, beautiful tone, elastic touch, and perfect finish in all respects. These instruments he is now enabled to offer to cash customers at a trifling advance upon old rates, notwithstanding every kind of piano-forte material has advance from 20 to 60 per cent. The profession and the public are invited to examine. Every instrument FULLY WARRANTED.
WM. B. BRADBURY,
No 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.,
one block east of Broadway, New-York.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—SUPERIOR upright boudoir and square pianos, new and second-hand, 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house, for sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, 8th-st., cor. 4th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S UNEQUALED Piano-fortes, for sale at the Agency, No. 726 Broadway. A new supply just received—6½, 7 and 7¼ octave.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 204 Fifth-avenue, New-York;
No. 137 Montague-street, Brooklyn.
Open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER, BEING run into and thrown from his carriage in Wooster-st., near Broome, about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, lost a leather pocket-book, containing about $150 in money, and several hundred dollars in notes, (payment of which having been stopped,) they are of no value except to the owner. The above reward will be paid on returning the pocket-book and contents to S. S. MANGAM, Corn Exchange Mills, Empire Works, foot of East 25th-st., or to No. 65 St. Mark's-place.

LOST.—THE OWNER OF THREE HUNDRED AND fifty (350) shares CANTON COMPANY'S STOCK, standing in the name of William H. Brune, having lost or mislaid the certificates, and the transfer of same having been stopped, the finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the said certificates at the office of C. R. MARVIN & SONS, No. 17 William-st., or the office of L. J. TORMEY, No. 22 South-st., Baltimore.

$100 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE PREmises of the subscriber, on the 25th or 26th February, a case of dry-goods, containing ¾ black Crepe Maretz, ¾ black Barege Hernani, 6-4 black Barege, all known as ladies mourning dress goods. One hundred dollars reward will be paid for the recovery of the same. JOURNEAY & BURNHAM, No. 144 Atlantic-st. Brooklyn.

$20 REWARD.—LOST ON THURSDAY MORNing, the 5th inst., between the lower end of the City Hall Park and Wall-st., a PACKAGE OF PAPERS relating to the extension of Central Park. Any person who may have found and will return the same to the Commissioners for said extension, at their office, No. 6 Wall-st., third story, front room, shall receive the above reward.

LOST—ON FRIDAY MORNING, TWO CERTIFIcates of deposit in the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, of no use to any one but the owner. $10 will be paid upon their return to J. R. KEARNY, at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st.

LOST—THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, A SEVEN-STONE DIAMOND CLUSTER RING, set in silver, with the name Sarah engraved inside. A very liberal reward will be paid on delivery of the ring to
TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PARLOR AND BEDROOM, SUITAble for a gentleman and wife, with good grate, gas, bath, and family private. Terms reasonable. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON first and second floors, with board. Apply at No. 59 East 16th-st., near Irving-place.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WITH PARTIAL BOARD.—The advertiser (a lady) would like two unfurnished rooms, with partial board, in a genteel private family, or where there are few boarders. Location between 14th and 23d sts., and 4th and 5th avs. Please answer, with name and number, and direct to H. A., Madison-square Post-office. References given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD.—Wanted, by a gentleman, for himself, wife, two children and nurse, a handsomely furnished parlor and two large bedrooms, connecting preferred, with private table. References exchanged. Address, stating terms, &c., P. P. N., Box No 1,344 Post-office.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., A front room to suite a gentleman on third floor; a large front room on the fourth floor to suit two young ladies. The house has all the modern improvements. Reference required.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—ONE LARGE SECOND story front room and two single rooms to let, without board, to gentlemen. Inquire at No. 32 West 11th-st., near Broadway, before 9 A. M., or between 4 and 7 P. M. References exchanged.

WANTED—FOR THE MONTHS OF JULY AND August, board in a private family, residing either in Westchester, Pelham, or near New-Rochelle, for a gentleman and wife, two servants and two horses. Address Box No. 2,005, Post-office.

WATER-PROOF VIENNA AND STRELLA MATCHES.

These matches are made without sulphur, and being free from disagreeable odor, are not only very desirable but almost indispensable for use in the parlor and sleeping chamber. They are put up in fancy colored boxes and small packages for family use, and are also carefully packed in cases for transportation. For sale wholesale and retail by
JAMES R. DEY,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

P. S.—Country merchants will do well to call and examine our stock.

MANURE! MANURE!!

NO MORE MONOPOLY!
IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

The horse-manure cartmen of the City of New-York are prepared to deliver to farmers, at Pier No. 61 East River, foot of Stanton-st., the best quality of horse-manure in any quantities required, at the unprecedented low price of 43 cents per load. Orders addressed to S. W. SMILER, on the pier, or to the undersigned, will be promptly attended to. JAMES REILLY, 222 6th-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—2d floor.

THE GREAT UNION MEETING.

Continued from First Page.

majority, and twelve out of seventeen Wards gave Democratic majorities, immediately after this extraordinary usurpation. Gen. SCOTT, who was to have presided here this evening, fortunately for the country, was then prominent in the command of the armies of the United States. On the 7th of March he went to Maine, and he remained there until about the 21st, when he concluded an arrangement with Lieut.-Gov. HARVEY, by which the British troops retired from their position in the State of Maine, the Maine troops also retired, and civil officers were left in protection of the public property, and by his wisdom and his foresight, by the 24th of March he was able to report to the Government of the United States that the whole difficulty had passed over. [Applause.] Congress assembled in December, and the President of the United States made this communication to them.

"The extraordinary powers vested in me by an act of Congress, for the defence of the country in an emergency, considered so far probable as to require that the Executive should possess ample means to meet it, have not been exerted. They have, therefore, been attended with no other result than to increase, by the confidence thus reposed in me, my obligations to maintain, with religious exactness, the cardinal principles that govern our intercourse with other nations. Happily, in our pending questions with Great Britain, out of which this unusual grant of authority arose, nothing has occurred to require its exertion; and as it is about to return to the Legislature, I trust that no future necessity may call for its exercise by them or its delegation to another Department of the Government."

Not a dollar was expended, not a volunteer was called out, not a man from the militia was brought into the field under this act; and I would be glad to know why it may not happen that this extraordinary demonstration on the part of the Congress of the United States, of the power and resources of the loyal portion of this Confederacy will not again be followed up by a similar auspicious result. The successful way to prosecute a war is to make an overwhelming demonstration of strength to satisfy those who are prepared to resist the rightful authority of the Government, that the resistance is useless, and that this must be crushed out. [Cheers.] Now, gentlemen, there is nothing in my humble judgment, therefore, in the law passed putting this enormous power in the possession of the President of the United States to deter me for asserting in a vigorous prosecution of the war. [Cheers.] I can very well unperstand how, if I sympathize with the rebellion—if I deemed that this war should fail—I could spenp hours and columns in picking flaws in this act. But if I believed that substantial justice required that that the great ends of prosecuting the war demand that the whole power of the Government shall be lodged by the Congress of the United States in the President of the United States. I will bow in silence to the act, whether I approve of it not. [Prolonged cheers.] If the President of the United States had usurped these powers, there might be a degree of propriety in denouncing it; but when the representatives of the people, legally elected, after due deliberation, assume the responsibility of lodging these trusts in him, in my humble judgment, and certainly in view of the precedent to which I have referred, no wise man will ever complain of the act. [Applause.] Now, in regard to the bill to indemnify the President of the United States for any outrages in consequence of arrests that have been made, I have simply to say that if this act is Constitutional, it will protect them; if it is not, it will not. The courts are open to those complaining of arrests at any time by prosecuting him for damages we have received. Again, as to the act authorizes the President to suspend the *habeas corpus*. All of you who have paid any attention to my remarks heretofore, know my views in regard to the power of the President. I suppose he cannot suspend the *habeas corpus* under the Constitution of the United States. Chief-Justice TANEY, in an opinion which I have never seen answered, has demonstrated it, and a Republican Judge in Wisconsin, Chief-Justice DIXON, who is now a Republican candidate for reëlection against the Democratic candidate, has in a recent decision solemnly so adjudged, and notwithstanding this, he has been made the candidate in Wisconsin for reëlection. The Congress of the United States tacitly admit this by assuming that they must authorise the President to suspend the writ, and they have gone on to do so. I believe Congress is the party that should suspend the writ; they so judge, and they have authorized the President to suspend the writ, when he judged it wise and prudent to do so. I don't object to that law. [Loud cheers.] What I have to say in regard to that is, that I do not think it would be wise—I doubt very much whether the President and Congress have power to suspend the writ in the State of New-York; and think you will see in a few moments, when I have very briefly stated my reasons for this view, that there is no need of any suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in this State. The writ of *habeas corpus* is a writ by which a party imprisoned brings himself or is brought before a judge to inquire into the causes of his detention, and if these causes are legal, if he is properly imprisoned, the Judge remands him to prison. This is a right to which the people of this country and the people of Great Britain have always shown their devotion. It is unwise even to unnecessarily suspend it. It is well to lodge this power in the President, to be exercised where hostilities are actually pending—to be exercised in parts in proximity where hostilities exist; but here, where our Courts are open, where our citizens are loyal, where it is entirely competent to bring up anybody who has committed any crime, and put him in prison, and, when he sues out his writ, to show that he ought to be detained, and then to remand him to prison, it would be unwise, in my judgment, to run counter to the prejudices of our people as to the Constitution, by suspending the writ. It has not been done yet. But those who do so will find that they have excited what a distinguished General calls a fire in the rear, which may be more troublesome than any fire they might have in front. It is not necessary; I know the people of the State of New-York. I know there is no occasion for any extraordinary remedies for enforcing the law. They are a loyal people—trust them, and, my word for it, the result will show it. Now, gentlemen, this is all I have to say in regard to the measures of the last Congress, except simply to state that there is nothing in the acts of Congress which calls upon me to hesitate for a single moment as to a vigorous prosecution of the war. I intended, however, to call your attention to the fact that the writ of *habeas corpus* was not suspended during the war of the Revolution, in the war of 1812, or in the war with Mexico, although there were great differences of opinion, and very strong statements made in opposition to the carrying on of the war. Yet the country prospered, and the war was successful. Now, then, allow me to say one thing more, because our object in coming here to-night is to consult fully, and that is the wisest way. And what I have to say is in reference to the proclamation of the President of the United States, declaring slaves free in certain parts of the Union. [Prolonged cheers.] I have taken occasion, on several times, to state (and that was perfectly known when I was invited to speak this evening) what my objections were to that proclamation. There are no objections to its constitutionality. The President has a right to make any proclamation he chooses, and so have I. [Applause and laughter.] The only question I make is as to the wisdom and legal effect of this Proclamation. Now I say that the Proclamation does not set any body free. If a man is free by law, he is free with or without the Proclamation, but I say that it excites the Southern people to this view of the subject. [Hisses and applause mingled.] They say, "You declare that if we come back and submit to the law and to the Government, then our slaves are emancipated." That was not the President's intention. You may rely upon it that he did not emancipate the slaves in any territory of the United States that is under the dominion of the United States. They are not emancipated in Kentucky, in Missouri, in Tennessee, or in Maryland. [A Voice—"They ought to be," followed by hisses, applause, and cries of "Order;"] and that was, in my humble judgment, no part of his purpose. In my judgment his sole object was to declare, as a general policy, that as our armies advanced against the rebels, when the rebels were conquered, their slaves should be legally free. There is no doubt about that, with or without the Proclamation. Slavery exists by force, recognised by law; slaves now are held in the so-called Confederate States by virtue of the Confederate States Governments and the Confederate United States authority. When our armies advance and those governments are overthrown, the slaveholders who refuse to recognize the Constitution of the United States lose their slavs by law beyond all peradventure [loud applause]. That being so, it is not wise, in my humble judgment, to continue such a declaration; but that, of course, is a matter for the past. I say, as I have frequently said, that in my judgment, all the good that could have been done by it has been done. Now, then, gentlemen, another consequence is that these Southern men ought to be led to see that their only hope for continuing is by being in the Union. [A voice—"God forbid," followed by cheers and hisses.] That is their only protection, and it is for them to determine under the Constitution whether they will continue to avail themselves of it. Now, gentlemen, if I were President I would not undertake to interfere with free discussion in the United States. Now there is no doubt that what is and what is not a fair limit for free discussion may be the subject of dispute. But the Constitution in the 1st article of the amendment prohibits Congress from passing any law to prevent freedom of speech. When a State Convention authorizes an election, it authorizes discussion. I believ I have given the fullest evidence of that by discussing over the State of New-York the action of the President and these different measures. Here in the State of New-York there is no occasion for it. I would not undertake to interfere with the free discussion at a time when an election is pending. When there is no election pending, a different rule may prevail. [A Voice—Would you send the *World* to the army?] I would do just as the army chose in reference to that. If the army like the *World*, I would let them take it; if they want the *Tribune*, I would let them take that. But let me tell you that it is entirely idle to undertake to fly in the face of the prejudices of the people. You have your own proposition, I have mine, and others have theirs. No man can look over this State and the State of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Pennsylvania, and not see that from some cause or other there has been a great reaction in opposition to the policy of the war and the support of the President. That is clear by the canvass. No man can listen to the returns of the elections that come here every day from Troy, Utica, Rochester, Lockport, Oswego and Ithaca, without seeing that, from some cause or other, the reaction that began last Fall has not ceased. Now you who are prudent and wise men—who are in a position to advise the President of the United States, which I am not and don't intend to be—[laughter]—must give him your opinion as to what he had better do. I have given such suggestions as I think will throw some light upon the matter. Gentlemen, I believe that it is just as much our duty to unite in a vigorous prosecution of the war under the President of the United States as it was when the war was first declared, notwithstanding anything that may have been done. Nor am I one of those who insist that he should put a particular General in command of the army or any portion of it. I never suggested that he should make a change in his Cabinet, that one member should be put out and some other person take his place. That belongs to him, and I am not disposed to interfere. It is for him to determine how his responsibilities shall be discharged, and not me. But what I do say is, that he had better trust the people. I am one of those who am not in the habit of speaking of the people as something separate from myself. I very often meet men who tell me that the people want this or that. Well, I say, I guess not. I am one of the people. I don't want it—and how do you get at the result? The only way I know of to determine what the people want, is to make up your mind what you want yourself, and then infer, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that other people want it. [Prolonged laughter.] Now, there is a great anxiety felt as to the course of the Democrats. Gentlemen, a Democrat is a peculiar institution. It does no good to drive the Democrats—to bully or to attempt to intimidate them,—they will have their own way, was always, as I have found. But I never shall be made to believe that the men who stood by GEORGE CLINTON and their fathers before them in the Revolution who stood by TOMPKINS and JACKSON in 1812, who stood by POLK and MARCY in the Mexican war will be found wanting in this. It remains to be seen whether they will or not. But my own course will be wholly uninfluenced by that of any one else. I have been cautioned by a great many people about attending this meeting to-night. I was told that it was an insidious attempt to disintegrate the Democratic Party, and a newspaper which joined us last Fall, [laughter,] and many representatives in Congress who never joined us at all, has great fear that I will do something to disintegrate the Democratic Party. Now, if the whole party should differ with those to whom I have adverted, we should be no more disintegrated than we were before. My representative I have a very high opinion of. He seems to be very willing to represent the whole of our State and a very considerable part of New-Jersey, [laughter;] and looking at his paper this evening, I perceive that he has taken charge of the Governments of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and several other States. It is not often that a man is favored with being provided with such extensive plans of usefulness. I read a speech that he made before the Democratic Union Association on the 3d of March, as it was reported in the *World* on the 4th. Without undertaking to say what was proper for him to say or for him to omit, I will say that I thank God that he was not my representative until noon the next day. The Democratic party, as you all know, 9 years out of 10, controls the Government of the country. It requires, therefore, no more patriotism on their part to be attached to the Government and the country. It is, in fact, an attachment to themselves. [Laughter.] As a general rule, they are wise, prudent and patriotic. Occasionally blind guides or bad drivers take some sleepy passengers into bad roads and upset them, as they did in 1848. [Laughter.] But then they wake up; the passengers get out; [laughter;] they inquire the right road; they get a lantern and eventually they come all right. [Laughter.] I think they will do so now, and yet it seemed to me, as a careful man, looking at their course, just at this moment, that it was prudent for me to get out and walk. [Great laughter—"three cheers."] Whether I shall step through to get in again or not, or foot it through, depends upon circumstances. [Renewed laughter.] But, fellow-citizens, whatever I am doing, and whatever anybody else does, *I* shall sustain this war to the bitter end. [Cheers.] and the City of New-York will do it after sending eighty thousand men and spending three hundred millions of dollars, they will not hesitate to go through; and the State, in my humble judgment, will not hesitate to go through. Why was there anything even more preposterous than the idea that when we are told by the Southern men that we must recognize their independence before they will treat with us; that we should be wasting time in undertaking to negotiate a peace? When the President of the Confederate Republic, as he claims to be, denounced the best men of the North, and East, and West as pirates and hyenas, and, what he seems to suppose worse than all, as Yankees. [Laughter.] Is it possible to make terms with him, or to listen with composure to any arrangement for an accommodation. ["No."] Why, who are the men that have been sent from the State of New-York who are thus denounced by this rebel chieftain? I have differed from a great many of them politically. I have differed from a great many of them personally, but when you find the Kearneys, the Van Rensaelers, the Hamiltons, the Schuylers, the Dix's, the Campbells, the Caubrellings, the Dewers, the Kings, the Wadsworths, the Howlands and the Vosburghs, the best blood of the State of New-York, who are thus denounced as pirates, why, I submit that it requires more than ordinary composure to listen to it. Yankees! They are the Knickerbockers of New-York; they are the best men of the State of New-York; and when they peril their lives, and shed their blood in defence of the constitution of the country, and the Union of the Sattes, he who denounced them as pirates and hyenas, is as forgetful of the principles of truth and honor that should govern the language of a gentleman, as he is traitorous to the flag under which he acquired political fame. [Loud applause.] We have nothing to do but fight this matter through. We can have no discussion in regard to it, and it behooves us to look around and see what assistance we are to receive, or what interference we are to meet with. Let me say one moment to you, that I am not one of those who unite in this sentiment of anxiety about the course of Great Britain. I happen to have had peculiar opportunities which it is not necessary now to advert to, for, knowing the people of Great Britain for the last thirty years. They will be neutral, and, in my humble judgment that is all we have the right to expect. Nations are like individuals. When two gentlemen resort to the arbitrament of arms, no other person feels himself at liberty to interfere in the quarrel, and when two nations, cultivated and civilized, or claiming to be such, resort to arms, all we have a right to ask, in my humble judgment, of any third person, is that they shall not interfere but shall stand neutral. Now, all the public acts of the Government of Great Britain, all the declarations of her prominent men, all the correspondence of her minister, all the general source of information compel us to believe that they mean to observe strictly neutrality. Gentlemen tell me that they allow vessels to be fitted out at their private ship-yards. Well, it is for us to remember that we are to be at peace before long, and Europe is to be at war, and whatever our ship-yards or the owners of them, and our merchants say, they will allow the Government of the United States to forbid them from doing when European nations are at war exactly, that we have a right to insist that the British Government shall prohibit the ship builders of Great Britain from doing no more and no less. We must live up to our own law. Now, it is not a violation of of any neutral act, in my judgment, in Great Britain or here, to build a ship and sell it to a government that is at war with us. It is seized as contraband, if you can get it—fair prize of war; but it is no violation of the neutrality of Great Britain, and no violation of our neutrality if our ship owners and ship builders desire such an amendment to be made to the neutrality act of Great Britain, then it is a fair matter of discussion whether it shall be one. But short of that, believe me, he cannot compel them to do any more than we are willing to do ourselves. But the Government and people of Creat Britain have unquestionably a sympathy with the people of the Southern States in this contest, and while they do not feel at liberty to interfere, and ought not to be asked to interfere in in my humble judgment, we have their good wishes, and never had apprehended any acts on their part of an unfriendly character. Russia, beyond all doubt, is entirely friendly. The Emperor of the French will do exactly as he thinks, is entirely for his own interest. I am not one of those who attaches any importance to what he declared he will do, because his declarations to the French people were never kept, and I haven't any idea that his declaration to us will be observed unless it is for his benefit. He and his prominent men about him have nothing in their past lives to offer as hostages for their conduct. They live in the present. He holds his Government by force—whatever is necessary to maintain himself, that is exactly what he will do. And, in my judgment, when he sees that he must go alone, that he will have no cooperation from other Powers, he will refuse to interfere in this quarrel, and will let us alone. But, gentlemen, we must depend upon ourselves, if we can fight this battle to victory, we shall—if we cannot, we shall be defeated. But beyond all earthly considerations we must unite—that is our highest consideration—and being united I have no doubt about the result. I do not look forward to a long war—a great many people do. It is not the habit of modern times to have long wars. The great improvement in the engines of destruction enable nations to bring war rapidly to a close. The Russian campaign was not long, the Italian campaign was a short one, and in my judgment the war will be a short one if we are united and put forward the whole power of the loyal States of this Union. With our immense population and resources we ought to end this war in ninety days. start your troops in New-Orleans, at Vicksburgh, at Charleston, and in Tennessee. Charge along the whole line—advance with energy and will—Union—and my word for it, in ninety days everbody will wonder that this rebellion was ever regarded as formidable in any portion of the United States. [Pprolonged cheers.]

Mr. H. J. RAYMOND was then introduced, and received with applause. He declined to detain the audience by a speech at that late hour, but read, at the request of the Committee on Invitations, the following

LETTER FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, March 3, 1863.

To the Honorable George Opdyke and others, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for your invitation to the meeting to be held on the 6th inst., designed to resolve itself into a loyal league of Union citizens, and I deeply regret that public occupations here prevent my acceptance. I pray that my name may be enrolled in that league.

I would prefer that distinction to any honors that my fellow-citizens could bestow upon me. If the country lives, as I trust it will, let me be remembered among those who labored to save it. If Providence could disappoint the dearest hopes of mankind, let not my name be found among those who proved unfaithful.

I subscribe to your proposed resolutions in their exact letter and in their right loyal and patriotic spirit. I would reserve nothing whatever from the sacrifice which may be required by the country. He that preferreth himself, his fame or his fortune, his friend, his father, his mother, his wife, his child, his party or his section above his country, is not worthy to be a citizen of the best and noblest country that God has ever suffered to come into existence.

No one of us ought to object when called upon to reaffirm his devotion to the Union, however. Unconditionally, I would cheerfully renew the obligations of fidelity to it every day and every hour, in every place, at home or abroad, as often as any citizen should question my loyalty, or as often as the renewal of the obligation on my part should seem likely to confirm and strengthen any other citizen in his patriotic resolution. The reaffirmation is wholesome for ourselves, even if it influence no one else. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WM H. SEWARD.

Mr. RAYMOND followed the reading of the letter with a few remarks on the importance of the meeting, as a demonstration of the loyalty of the great mass of our people, without regard to party dissensions or to differences of opinion on minor topics. It was a declaration that whatever else might survive or suffer, the nation should not die. He had full faith in the essential loyalty of the great body of the Democratic party,—said that no party could possibly end the war in any other way than by conquering the rebels or being conquered by them,—made some remarks on foreign intervention, and closed by offering (with the consent of the officers of the meeting,) the following resolution which was adopted with loud applause:

Resolved, That we approve the action of the President and the Congress of the United States, in declining—as unfriendly in its tendencies and effects—all intervention or mediation of foreign Powers, in any form or on any pretext, in the contest which the nation is compelled to wage for the perpetuation of its existence.

A patriotic letter was then read by Gen. WETMORE from A. T. STEWART, inclosing an appropriate resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

SPEECH OF HON. MR. CARTER.

The Chairman then introduced Hon. Mr. CARTER, of Ohio, who said that the hour for talking was past, and the hour for action had come. There was no occasion for the despondency that had marked the tone of most of the speeches of the evening. He did not concur with the idea of many that this would be a short war; it might be a long war—and at any rate, if not successful, he hoped it would be longer than his life. There was no occasion for despondency at what had already been done. Kentucky had been redeemed, as well as Missouri, Maryland, part of Tennessee and part of Louisiana. The rebellion had been driven to the limits of the very "intensity of niggerdom." [Laughter.] It had been in a death-rattle for three months past. In his opinion the rebellion had been kept alive by the money of Great Britain. [Applause.] The only reason she had not openly interfered in its behalf was for fear of our privateers. [Applause.] The rebels also had their agents and officers in the North. BROOKS was one of their high field officers. He would like to know how it was that, from week to week, and from year to year, such a black sheep as he was patronized and supported in this City. How was it that such a torch-light of treason as his paper was allowed to burn in this City every evening. [Groans for the *Express*.] One of the modes adopted by the rebels to fight their battles here at the North was to get up a clamarous contest about who should be Justice of the Peace in Utica. [Great laughter.] One would suppose, from the great hullabaloo made about the election in this State last Fall, that the destinies of the whole world hung on the issue; that the world was near its end, and the judgment day not far off. [Laughter.] And while we were thus disputing about who should be constable in some petty village, JEFF. DAVIS was laughing in his sleeve at our stupidity, and fiddling while Rome was burning. One of the speakers had said that JEFF. DAVIS called us hyenas. He wished to God it were true, and that we were hyenas, [laughter;] but we had carried on the war thus far more as though we were sheep. [Great laughter.] The speaker closed by saying that when he went to South America two years ago, he left at home two grown up sons. One of them was lying in a soldier's grave and the other was liable to follow his fate any day, and he would rather go there, too, than see this glorious Republic broken up. [Great Applause.]

At the close of Mr. CARTER's speech, Gen. WETMORE moved that all the speakers of the evening be elected honorary members of the Union League, which was unanimously carried. The meeting then closed, with three cheers for the "Union, the Constitution and the Laws."

The following letters were read, being but exponents of a large number received by the Committee:

LETTER FROM MAJ.-GEN. BURNSIDE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 6, 1863.

To George Opdyke, Jonathan Sturges and others, Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I regret that my public duties will prevent my acceptance of your kind invitation to be present at a meeting of loyal citizens of New-York, at the Cooper Institute this evening. The resolutions which it is proposed to introduce are in exact accordance with my sentiments. It is clearly the duty of every "citizen, sailor and soldier" to give to the Government his unconditional and most effective support. A conditional support is full of discord, danger and disaster, and, at a time like the present, amounts to disloyalty. In view of all the resources with which God has blessed us, it would be ignominious to believe that we have not the physical ability to maintain the Government, when we remember that we are fighting to sustain a Government that originated in truth, justice, honor and patriotism, against a rebellion that originated in deceit, fraud, ambition and ignorance. It would be distrusting God's justice to believe that final success will not attend our efforts.

If we see evils before us, let us do all in our power to correct them in a temperate way. Our legislators should be made to feel that they misrepresent us when they attempt to clog the wheels of Government, or indulge in party legislation.

Politics and party lines should be ignored for the present. Fraudulent contractors and dishonest disbursing officers should be punished. Officers and soldiers should be subordinate, patriotic, energetic and free from all personal ambition. The law of Congress making every man a soldier who is capable of bearing arms should be enforced and submitted to. The old regiments should be kept full, and promotions made from soldiers and officers in the field, for merit.

The President and Governors should be always surrounded by honest, loyal and patriotic men, capable of giving advice in their several Departments. The Press should be temperate and independent, and, finally, our whole people, men, women and children, should be loyal, patriotic and honest, trusting in the righteousness of our cause, and cheerfully submitting to all the privations which the Providence of God may visit upon us. Who will believe that this rebellion could last another year if we were all resolved to fulfill these conditions.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for the high honor done me by this kind invitation.

I remain, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

A. E. BURNSIDE, Major-General.

LETTER FROM ADMIRAL PAULDING.

NAVY-YARD, March 5, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge an invitation to be present at a meeting of loyal citizens at Cooper Institute, in New-York, on the evening of the 6th inst., for the purpose of reaffirming a determination to sustain the Government in its rightful efforts to quell rebellion, and at all hazards of life and property to maintain and perpetuate the Constitution and the Union.

I regret extremely that the condition of my health will not permit me to be present on an occasion that so vitally concerns me and every other man that loves his country and would leave to his children the inheritance of a free Government, as it descended to us from our sires.

All my sympathies are with the object of the meeting, and to which I pledge myself in every sentiment that the resolutions convey. I shall be at all times ready, not only to perform my duties as an officer and a good citizen, in the support of the Government for the suppression of the rebellion, but it will afford me especial satisfaction to unite with all loyal men in society to bring to punishment, in any manner that may be rendered necessary, the infamous scoundrels that would embarrass the Government. They enjoy its protection and forbearance doubtless, in the presumption that they may escape the penalty due to their crimes.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obd't serv't,

H. PAULDING, Commandant.

Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor of the City of New-York.

LETTER FROM DR. FRANCIS LIEBER.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 5, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: Most heartily and fervently do I approve of the resolutions sent me, and feel honored that I am to serve as an officer of the meeting. But Cooper Institute is too small—at least I hope so.

Very truly yours,

FRANCIS LIEBER.

Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE, &c., New-York.

THE OUTSIDE MEETING.

An immense throng, unable to gain admittance into the already crowded Hall, occupied the space in front of the building, and would not be contented until a regular meeting was organized and speakers brought forward to address them. Mr. JAMES M. THOMPSON called the assemblage to order, and, by his nomination, Mr. HENRY HILL, of Brooklyn, was declared Chairman. Col. O. T. BEARD, of the Forty-eighth New-York Regiment, was then introduced as the first speaker.

SPEECH OF COL. BEARD.

He commenced by denouncing in severe terms the traitors in our midst, and placed them on the same level with the rebels at the South. He would tell the sympathizers of the rebellion that the day would come when they would wish the heavens to fall and crush them. The day of retribution was at hand. The defenders of our country would, at some future time, come home, and they will point to their wounds with one hand and with the other to the base traitors whom they left behind. The speaker then alluded to a conversation held between our own and the rebel pickets at Port Royal, in which the rebels expressed themselves greatly encouraged at the result of some of the State elections, inferring therefrom that a speedy peace was about to be inaugurated. They considered that the people were opposed to the Government, and asked our men why they did not go home. Our soldiers replied that they would assist the prosecution of the war until every rebel vagabond gave his last kick hanging between Heaven and earth. [Applause.] There had been much said about the olive-branch. The olive-branch never went into the ark until after the floods had subsided. He hoped they would not see or hear of peace until they had thoroughly whipped their enemies. [Applause.] In speaking of the Constitution, he remarked that he had never seen so many constitutional lawyers as then. They had greatly increased since JEFF. DAVIS took the lead of the rebellion. But why did not those lawyers have something to say when the country's flag was dragged in the dust and trampled upon by harlots and vagabonds? Instead of lifting up their voices in denunciation of the sacrilege, they remained silent, and only open their lips when by so doing they can give courage to the rebels. It was thought by some that the Constitution had unfortunately divided the North, united the South and created an insurrection in the Southern States. But, on the contrary, the North was not near so divided as many supposed it to be, and the South was by no means so united, as was evidenced every day by their own journals. An entire family had been murdered in Alabama because they would not join in the detestable rebellion. Col. BEARD believed that there might be a worse event under the canopy of heaven than servile insurrection in the Slave States, and closed his address by appealing to the people to aid with all their might and power the Administration in subduing the rebellion.

The crowd was also addressed by HENRY S. SMITH, JAMES I. BROSS, JAMES M. THOMPSON, FRANK SHEPPARD and others. The meeting was highly enthusiastic, and the proceedings were enlivened not a little by the presence of a band of music, which discoursed at intervals patriotic and other airs.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE NEW APPOINTMENTS OF GENERALS.

Gens. Butler and Fremont Not yet Assigned to Commands.

LINT AND BANDAGES FROM GERMANY.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 6.

THE GOVERNMENT IN GOOD SPIRITS.

Nothing is positively known in regard to distant military operations, only that the Government are in high spirits, and sanguine of success.

GENS. BUTLER AND FREMONT.

Notwithstanding the numerous positive assertions that Gens. BUTLER and FREMONT are definitely assigned to high commands, it is probably not true that either has received any authoritative answer. Intimations, and even promises, have not been wanting, but the fulfillment does not follow. It will probably prove that the settlement of each of their cases depends somewhat upon the other, and that their commands, if they get any, will be coöperative.

THE NOMINATIONS FOR GENERALS.

The President sent the following nominations, under the law for Major and Brigadier-Generals, to the Senate to-day, which are in addition to those before confirmed:

Major-Generals.—S. Casey, J. J. Peck, H. W. Slocum, H. G. Wright, G. Granger, C. S. Hamilton, L. H. Rosseau, H. G. Berry, F. P. Blair, Jr., D. Butterfield, N. J. T. Dana, A. Doubleday, W. H. French, W. S. Hancock, G. L. Hartsuff, F. J. Herron, C. O. Howard, John A. Logan, R. H. Milroy, D. E. Sickles, R. B. Mitchell, R. J. Oglesby, R. M. Prentiss, J. F. Reynolds, D. S. Stanley, F. Steele, J. G. Parke, G. Sykes, and C. C. Washburne.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

J. Burford, J. P. Slough, H. Haupt, Thomas L. Kane, Pennsylvania; F. C. Barlow, New-York; M. Brayman, Illinois; N. J. Jackson, Maine; G. K. Warren, Topographical Engineer; C. E. Pratt, New-York; F. B. Spinola, New-York; J. H. H. Ward, New-York; S. Meredith, Maryland; J. Bowen, New-York; R. S. Granger, Fifth infantry; J. R. West, California; C. H. Stoughton, Vermont; G. L. Andrews, Seventeenth infantry; C. B. Fiske, Missouri; J. R. Barnes, Massachusetts; R. P. Buckland, Rhode Island; S. Beatty, Ohio; W. E. Barlow, E. B. Brown, Missouri; R. B. Ayres, Fifth artillery; J. Ammen, L. Cutler, G. Champlin, M. M. Crocker, M. F. Cogswell, R. Arnold, J. F. Copeland, H. B. Carrington, W. Dwight, E. Dennis, G. W. Deitzler, C. C. Dodge, H. B. Ewing, T. T. Garrard, C. K. Graham, C. A. Hickman, W. Hays, William B. Harzen, E. W. Hinks, E. Harland, E. H. Hobson, W. Harron, L. C. Hunt, W. Krzyzanouski, M. D. Leggitt, A. L. Lee, J. F. Knipe, M. R. Lawler, N. C. McLean, S. A. Meredith, Pennsylvania; J. W. McMillan, Indiana; J. St. C. Morton, Engineer Corps; J. S. Mason, Ohio; J. A. Mower, Missouri; G. P. McGinnis, Indiana; C. L. Mathers, Iowa; T. H. Neill, Fifth Infantry, E. E. Potter, N. C. Ompoe, Topographical Engineers; T. G. Pitcher, Eighth Infantry; D. A. Russell, Massachusetts; T. H. Ruger, Wisconsin; T. E. G. Ransom, Illinois; W. H. Morris, New-York; G. C. Strong, R. V. Tyler, Connecticut; H. Tyndale, Pennsylvania; W. Van Dever, Iowa; J. Vodges, First Artillery; F. Wheaton, Fourth Cavalry; N. G. Williams, Iowa; J. D. Stevenson, Missouri; A. J. Slemmer, Sixteenth Infantry; T. C. Smith, Ohio; D. Tillson, M. E. J. Wistar, Pennsylvania; C. D. Wagner, Indiana; R. E. Prince, New-York; J. D. Webster, Illinois; Z. K. Zook, New-York; J. B. S. Todd, Dacotah Territory; W. P. Custin, Illinois; T. A. Rowley, Pennsylvania; J. H. McNeill, Missouri; J. H. King, Fifteenth Infantry; W. M. Orone, J. E. Smith, Illinois.

COL. BELGER TO BE COURT-MARTIALED.

Col. BELGER, it seems, is to be Court-martialed upon charges arising out of the evidence taken by the Senate Investigating Committee. This is a step in the direction of justice. Everybody has long known that no charges have been more serious than those preferred against Col. BELGER, and during the investigations made by Provost-Marshal BAKER, it was well understood that he was with difficulty saved from serious accusations. The authorities can only save themselves from suspicion by bringing to trial parties in high as well as low stations, who may be accused of corrupt practices.

MOUNTED INFANTRY.

It is said that Gen. ROUSSEAU has received from the War Department authority to raise ten regiments of mounted infantry, to operate in the West against FORREST and MORGAN, and other guerrilla chiefs.

LINT AND BANDAGES FROM GERMANY.

Hon. J. M. EDMUNDS, Commissioner of the General Land-office, has received letters from Hon. W. W. MURPHY, United States Consul-General at Frankfort-on-the-Main, saying that nine thousand pounds of lint and bandages have been collected in that city and forwarded to this country for the use of wounded Union soldiers.

AN EXECUTION.

AUGUSTUS FORD, colored, convicted at the last term of the Criminal Court of the murder of GEORGE ADAMS, also a colored man, has to-day paid the penalty of his crimes on the scaffold. The President refused to interfere in his behalf.

A LIFE OF THE PRESIDENT.

A publishing firm in Boston have in press a life of President LINCOLN, which is said to have been two years in preparation, and will contain all the chief incidents in his career.

ASSISTANT UNITED STATES TREASURER.

Col. BARRY, of Maryland, has been appointed Assistant United States Treasurer, under the recent law of Congress. The clerical force under this law, comprising some half-dozen clerks, will not be appointed for some days.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of War has completed a list of appointments under the recent law, increasing the clerical force in the Quartermaster's Department about ninety in all, and thirty of whom, to be copyists, are females.

THE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate has not much business in hand, and probably will not be in session many days.

THE ALEXANDRIA JAIL.

Lieut. PARKERSON, of the One Hundred and Fifty-third New-York regiment, has been placed in charge of the Alexandria Jail, recently taken possession of by the military authorities.

A REFUGEE.

A female refugee arrived here yesterday, having walked all the way from ten miles below Richmond.

SCHOONERS SEIZED.

The schooners *Thos. C. Worrell* and *Kate*, held by the military authorities for violating the Revenue laws, have been turned over to the Deputy-Marshal of this District for adjudication by the civil authorities.

THE ARMY REGISTER.

The Army Register for the current year is out, containing about thirty-seven hundred names, including all the officers whose commissions are issued by the President.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 6.

The Standing Committees were announced.

Foreign Relations—Messrs. Sumner, Chairman, Foster, Doolittle, Johnson, Bayard, Davis and Harris.

Finance—Messrs. Fessenden, Chairman, Collamer, Sherman, Howe, Cowan, McDougal and Hicks.

Commerce—Messrs. Chandler, Chairman, Morrill, Wilson of Massachusetts, Ten Eyck, Saulsbury, Trumbull and Morgan.

Military Affairs and the Militia—Messrs. Wilson of Massachusetts, Chairman, Morgan, Lane of Indiana, Sprague, Howard, Bowden and Nesmith.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Hale, Chairman, Grimes, Sherman, Johnson, McDougal, Ramsay and Sprague.

Judiciary—Messrs. Trumbull, Chairman, Foster, Ten Eyck, Harris, Howard, Bayard and Powell.

Post-offices and Post-roads—Messrs. Collamer, Chairman, Dixon, Trumbull, Johnson, Ramsey, Bowden and Buckalew.

Public Lands—Messrs. Harlan, Chairman, Clark, Pomeroy, Carlile, Harding, Ramsey and Hendricks.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Harris, Chairman, Sumner, Morrill, Howard and Bayard.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Doolittle, Chairman, Wilkinson, Lane of Kansas, Harlan, Nesmith, Davis and Wilson of Missouri.

Pensions—Messrs. Foster, Chairman, Lane of Indiana, Howe, Pomeroy, Saulsbury, Buckalew and Bowden.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Wilkinson, Chairman, Chandler, Lane of Kansas, Nesmith and Wright.

Claims—Messrs. Clark, Chairman, Howe, Pomeroy, Anthony, Hicks, Harding and Hendricks.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Grimes, Chairman, Dixon, Morrill, Wade, Anthony, Richardson and Wright.

Patents and Patent-office—Messrs. Cowan, Chairman, Sumner, Harris, Saulsbury and Carlile.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Foote, Chairman, Anthony, Chandler, Saulsbury and Wilson of Missouri.

Territories—Messrs. Wade, Chairman, Wilkinson, Hale, Lane of Kansas, Carlile, Wilson of Missouri and Richardson.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Messrs. Dixon, Chairman, Clark and Harding.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Lane of Indiana, Chairman, Sumner and Harding.

A Committee of Agriculture was added, consisting of Messrs Sherman, Chairman, Harlan, Morrill, Lane of Kansas, and Powell.

Joint Standing Committees on Printing on the Part of the Senate—Messrs. Anthony, Chairman, Harlan and Powell.

On Enrolled Bills on the Part of the Senate—Messrs. Howe, Chairmnn, Cowan and Saulsbury.

On the Library on the Part of the Senate—Messrs. Collamer, Chairman, and Fessenden.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, introduced resolutions to print 10,000 copies of the mechanical part of the Patent-office Report, and 4,000 copies of the acts and joint resolutions passed during the present session.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. BAYARD is now entering upon his new term of office.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) called up the additional rule of the Senate, proposed by him, yesterday.

This rule prescribes that the loyal oath passed in July last shall be taken and subscribed to by the "members of this body."

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, moved its further consideration be postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. SUMNER said, if there was any particular reason for such postponement he would concur, but if not, they had better go on with its consideration. He, however, saw no necessity for protracted discussion.

Mr. SAULSBURY urged that no injury could result by postponing the resolution until to-morrow.

Mr. SUMNER replied that the statute required that every officer, civil, military or naval, should take the oath before entering upon his duties.

Mr. SAULSBURY said that the oath could not now apply, because Senators had already entered upon the duties of their office. Hence it was utterly impossible now to administer it before doing so, and, consequently, it was not applicable to this body.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) while not rising formally to oppose the resolution suggested that important questions were involved, as well as the Constitutional power to interfere with the qualifications of either branch of Congress.

Mr. SUMNER did not wish to press the resolution, but as the Senate, at present, had but little to do, he thought they might as well consider it. The subject was important.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) regarded the law as "flagitiously unconstitutional." It simply imposed a "test-oath." If they had a right to administer such an oath in one manner, they had a right to administer it in another. The majority of the Senate had a great aversion to "Copperhead Democrats;" but suppose that in three or four years these "Copperhead Democrats" should obtain possession of the Government, including the Executive and legislative branches, and should come up with their test-oath to sustain their particular school of politics, were gentlemen ready to admit that these "Copperhead Democrats" had constitutional power to administer such oath, that they would have as much power to impose their form of oaths to promote their party ends as the last Congress had to pass this law. He trusted he could take this oath with as clear a conscience as any man. But he held that Congress had no power to pass a law imposing such an oath. He proceeded to argue that it would be setting a most mischievous precedent.

Several messages were announced from the President through private Secretary NICOLAY.

Mr. HARRIS hoped the Senate would go into Executive session. Debate was unprofitable.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) remarked that if the Senate was going to repeal a law of Congress, the question had better be settled at once.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) said they could not settle it to-day.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought they could.

Mr. SUMNER was sorry that Mr. HARRIS proposed to nullify a law of Congress.

Mr. HARRIS replied that he proposed to do no such thing.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) thought they could go into Executive session and refer the nominations to the appropriate Committees. This would expedite business. They could then open the doors and resume the discussion.

Mr. SUMNER would not interpose an objection to that. He repeated that there was a statute of Congress requiring the oath to be taken. To go into Executive session before taking the oath was to disregard the law of Congress

The Senate went into Executive session.

[Advertisement.]

PHYSIOGNOMY, OR "FACE READING."—The Class will meet at 7½ o'clock to-night in the rooms of Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, when the second lesson will be given. There is still room for ladies and gentlemen who may wish to join.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HUMAN RESPONSIBILITY—By a distinguished clergyman. "So every one of us shall give account of himself to God." Of Childhood—the Civil Law—Social Restraints—Public Sentiment—Punishment—Remorse, its extent—Individual Accountability—An Appeal to Reason—Liberty of Individual Judgment. Also, "Being Born Again." In *Phrenological Journal*, March No., 10 cents. $1 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 26 | Sun sets.... 5 58 | Moon rises.. 8 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 32 | Gov. Island.. 9 31 | Hell Gate 10 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, March 6.

Arrived.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall Feb. 25, at 3 P. M., with mails, treasure and passengers to D. B. Allen. Was convoyed from Aspinwall by U. S. steamer Connecticut.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer A. H. Bowman, Clark, New-Bedford, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

U. S. steam transport Thomas Swan, Nichols, Washington, D. C., 50 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. March 5, 4 P. M., off Chincoteague, passed steamer Utica, also two other small steamers, bnd. S.

U. S. steam transport Patapsco, Bearse, Washington via Fortress Monroe, 40 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Theobald, (of Richmond, Me.,) Dearborn, New-Orleans 16 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Talisman, Thomas, London 36 ds., in ballast to Crocker & Warren. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage. Feb. 14, at 2½ A. M., lost overboard Edgar Thomas, of Plymouth, Mass., aged 33, the 3d officer and Captain's brother, supposed to have been foully dealt with by some of the crew. Feb. 21, George Harris, of New-York, a saman, died, aged 32. In lat. 49, lon. 46, came up with field ice and icebergs; ran to the S. S. E. two days before getting clear, and was three times inclosed in the field ice. The first officer has been sick the entire passage, and much sickness among the crew.

Ship Adelaide, Cutting, Liverpool Feb. 10, with mdse. and 493 passengers to Williams & Guion. Feb. 16, lat. 49, lon. 28, passed ship Wm. Rathbone, from Liverpool for New-York. Feb. 20, lat. 46, lon. 37, passed ship London, from London for New-York. Feb. 27, lat. 42, lon. 57, passed ship David Hoadley, fm. Liverpool for New-York.

Ship William Nelson, Cheever, Havre Feb. 10, with mdse, and 74 passengers to W. Whitlock, Jr. Had heavy weather the entire passage.

Ship Vancover, (of Bath,) Curtis, Glasgow Jan. 8, with iron to master. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage, started cutwater.

Ship E. Wilder Farley, (of Boston,) Tinkham, New-Orleans 15 ds., in ballast to master.

Ship Aroondates, Sprague, New-Orleans via Newport, R. I., in ballast to Ruger Bros., to load for Bremen.

Bark Susan M. Dudman, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Durkee, Glasgow Jan. 10, with mdse. to Daniel Starr. Feb. 20, lat. 40, lon. 57 30, fell in with bark Frank A. Badger, of New-York, dismasted and rudder gone: the crew had abandoned her; blowing hard at the time, and being under close-reefed topsails; boarded her and got some bread, and some papers and letters belonging to the mate, written by Mrs. D. B. Upton, of Cherryfield. The crew had left in a hurry, for there were several trunks and chests on deck. Feb. 23, lat. 40 30, lon. 62, fell in with a brig from the Gulf of Mexico for Liverpool bulwarks gone and fore topgallantmast: wanted no assistant. Feb. 25, fell in with brig Saguna, of Liverpool, N. S., for Barbados, waterlogged: took off the crew, eight in number.

IS THERE any VIRTUE in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND ZYLOBALSAMUM?

Convincing Testimony.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, *Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City*, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. WM. CUTTER, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

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REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where grey, to its original color."

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

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